# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

*2 Dolls. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1806. [*No.* 2303.


## HOUSE PAPER.

*Just received, and for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY,*

A NEW Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS.—As cheap as ever.

*Newport, May* 23, 1806.

## Fessenden's Original Poems.

JUST received, and for sale at the office of the Newport Mercury, Original Poems by Fessenden, author of Terrible Tractoration, and Democracy Unveiled—1 vol. 12mo.

These original Poems, are principally burlesque, and will doubtless highly amuse the admirers of the humourous author of Democracy Unveiled, and Tractoration. *Newport May* 23, 1806.

## ALBERT W. GARDINER,

*No.* 108, *Thames-Street*;

HAS just received an elegant assortment of Scotch and ingram Floor CARPETING, which he will sell on low and easy terms.

*Newport, May* 23, 1806.

## JOB SHEARMAN,

HAS just Received an extensive and well-chosen Assortment of English, India and French GOODS, suitable for the present season.—Also men's beaver, thread and cotton Gloves.—Manufactory and cotton Stripes, Bed-Ticks and Yarn, as usual.

He has just received a consignment of one Bale Ticklingburgs, suitable for light Sails, or Bed-Sackings, &c which he will sell very low, by the piece or less quantity.

*Newport, 5th mo.* 23*d* 1806.

## NOTICE.

MANIFESTS—Consignee's Entries—and Bills of Sale for Registered and Enrolled Vessels, as required at the Custom-House—made out at the Office of JOSIAH C. SHAW, NO. 152, Thames-street.

*Newport, May* 23, 1806.

## CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

A QUANTITY of Virginia Corn.
100 barrels superfine Flour.
And 1000 new Oak Staves.

*Newport, May* 3, 1806.

## To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

ONE Hundred and thirty acres of Land, lying and being in Exeter, in the county of Washington, and state of Rhode-Island, &c. with a house, barn, and corn-crib thereon standing; is well watered, and sufficient wood for firing, and about five miles from Wickford.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

NICHOLAS GARDNER,
(*Son of Ezekiel.*

*Exeter, May* 6, 1806.

## NOTICE.

THE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery inform the public, that said Lottery will positively commence drawing, on the first Monday of June next.

*East-Greenwich, May* 14, 1806

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of either of the managers; and in Newport at the office of the Newport Mercury.

*State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.* } *May* 13, 1806.

THE Creditors of *Benjamin Marshall*, of Newport, in the county of Newport mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition, for the benefit of an act passed in the year 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors, ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Secr'y.*

THE Creditors of *John Phillips*, of Richmond, in the county of Washington, an insolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that they bring in and prove their demands within Nine months from the date hereof, before us the subscribers, who are appointed assignees to said insolvent's estate.—That three meetings will be held for that purpose on the second day of June, the twenty-fifth day of August, and the first Monday of February next, at the dwelling-house of *Charles Barker*, in South-Kingstown—Those who shall neglect to comply with this notice, will be foreclosed by the act, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."

DAVID DOUGLASS,
JOHN T. NICHOLS
JOHN HAGADORN } *Assignees.*

*South-Kingstown, May* 5 1806.

## FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the best Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

*Newport, Feb.* 7, 1806.

*FOR SALE BY*

## CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

*At their STORE, No.* 112 & 115, *Thames-Street,*

TWENTY Barrels of superfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
Russia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and sewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

*N. B.* Just received and for sale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a superior quality.

*Newport, April* 18, 1806.

*NEW GOODS.*

## SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

*At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,*

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, tdifferent qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambriek Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

*Newport, June* 4, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

*Newport, June* 22, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first Quality,

for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

## TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A House, situated in Bridge-Street, next west of Capt. Gilbert Chase's in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a small family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

*Newport, April* 11, 1806.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On the first Monday of June next, at* XI *o'clock A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,*

THE Estate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner*, situated on Easton's Point, bounded on Washington and Poplar-streets; a very pleasant and airy situation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

*Newport, April* 11, 1806.

## JOHN BAKER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel
60 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

## RANDOLPH—Again.

The concluding Speech of Mr. RANDOLPH, in support of his motion for the publication of the President's Message to the House of Representatives of the United States, during their secret sitting, has at length come to hand. It is amusing to Federalists to see how this great Champion of Democracy now talks of democratic men and measures, since he has *found them out*.

MR. J. RANDOLPH. It is not my wish, Mr. Speaker, to trespass on the patience of the House. But I think it necessary to explain what I am sure the House has not well understood; for my positions have been grossly perverted, whether intentionally or not I will not undertake to say. Gentlemen opposed to us act a very strange and inconsistent part. They will not give credit to a private individual as to a conversation had with a head of department. I do not wish them. I only stated that conversation as a reason for saying that I had withdrawn my confidence. And will gentlemen say I am bound, when evidence has come to my private knowledge, which is *sufficient to damn any man*, to legislate on a principle of confidence. When I find misrepresentations made to the public and insinuations of the most despicable kind on this floor, I come out, and call upon any man to deny what I have stated.—They cannot—they *dare not*.—For I take it for granted no man will declare in the face of the nation a wilful falsehood.—But while gentlemen will not give credit to what has fallen from one individual, they have no hesitation in giving credit to an individual member for the whole course of the government. My opinion is that the government knowing the caveat entered by Spain, and knowing that Laufat, was not authorised to receive the country from Spain, which they claim, and that France refused to deliver it by metes and boundaries—I say that my opinion is that the claim of Spain to the country between the Mississippi and the Perdido is a good claim; and I adduce this as one instance of *misconduct on the part of the government*. But this is only an opinion of my own. The government, on the contrary, lay claim to the country, and press their claim abroad. When the executive say we have a right to the country, the question is whether, when they have taken that ground, you will give them money to buy the country, or in other words to *buy peace*. I say no. If on the contrary the government had shown the validity of the claim of Spain, I should not, perhaps, have hesitated to give the money. I do not absolutely say that I should. While gentlemen say the opinion of an individual is not to be relied on, they justify the government by that opinion, at the same time that the government tell you their opinion is directly opposite. If the government had acted on those principles, the case would be directly the reverse of what it is. But they decided that the country did belong to the United States, and they are bound to act on this principle, or magnanimously abandon it. I hope therefore, hereafter, that gentlemen will justify the government in its foreign relations on the principles avowed by it, and not on principles of a hostile nature.

In my opinion it is of the first importance that the message should be published from a material fact which took place in this House. A member in his place told you that the course recommended by a particular individual was *consonant with the secret wishes of the executive*. I did then reprehend that language as the most unconstitutional and reprehensible ever uttered on this floor. I did believe that the people of the United States possessed as free a constitution as the British people, and I had hoped freer; and I knew that such language had in the British Parliament been considered as reprehensible, and had brought forward a vote of indignation in that body. I allude to the case where the king's name was used for the purpose of throwing out Mr. Fox's India bill. I then reprobated this *back-stairs influence*, this *double-dealing*—the sending one message for the journals and news papers, and another *in whispers to this House*. I shall always reprobate such language, and consider it unworthy of any man holding a seat in this House. I had always before flattered myself that it would be a thousand years hence before our institutions would have given birth to these *Charles Jenkinsons* in *politics*. I did not expect them at this time of day and I now declare it important, in my opinion, that the Message should be published, that the public may be enabled to compare the official with the *inofficial message* which decided the vote.

There is another reason for its publication. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has said there is no mention of France on the journals, and that we have no cause of complaint against France. I wish the publication of the message to prove what cause of complaint we have against France. Let men of sense take a view of all the papers, and I am willing to abide the issue. It is said France has done us no injury—that the bubble is burst. We are told that this is a plain answer to all the speeches made on this floor. Permit me to say, the gentleman (Mr. Eppes) has given a plain answer to all the speeches delivered on this floor.—It was impossible to have given a plainer answer to them. He says I will vote with you, but I will make a speech against you. Permit me to say, this is the first time I would not rather have had his vote than his speech. After this speech there can be no doubt as to the issue of the question. I will go further ——After the adjournment on Saturday, there can be no doubt. Saturday, it seems, is an unfortunate day, on which no expedition is to be undertaken, no forlorn hope conducted.

The same gentleman has said that we pursued precisely the same course in 1803 as in 1806, and for obtaining the same object.—He says the same course is now pursued—and yet he says he will not undertake to say the cases are not dissimilar—Put this and that together, and what do you make of it? The cases are decidedly dissimilar. In 1803 there was no existing misunderstanding between the American and French governments, with regard to our differences with Spain.—Those differences has started up like a mush-room in the night. We made an appropriation to purchase the Floridas—to buy them—from whom?—from their rightful owner. The circumstances would have been similar, if the United States had given money to France, to compel Spain to form a treaty with us, then the national honor would have received a *deadly wound*. But there was nothing of this sort, in the formation of the treaty then made. Spain, under the operation of causes, in which we had no agency, transferred Louisiana to France, and France transferred it to us. But this is not now the case. We are told that Spain is no longer an independent power, but is under the controul of France. What follows? That France is the aggressor on us, which proves every thing I have alledged.

There is another thing to be observed.—The public have been given to understand, that two millions have been appropriated for the purchase of the Floridas. *This is not so*—The appropriation is only towards *doing something*; but what that is, is not defined by law. Now, if in 1803, we appropriated two millions for the purchase of the Floridas, and *did not get them*, what security is there now, that by making an appropriation in the same language we shall obtain them? Although the persons making the appropriation are not the same identical beings, *those applying the sum appropriated are*. I do not believe that we shall get the Floridas.—In this I may be mistaken. I hope I shall be—for *after having descended to prostitute the national character*, let *us at least receive the wages of iniquity*.

But gentlemen inquire, will you become the guardians of Spain? This is a mistake which has run through every attempt at argument I have heard. We never professed to be the guardians of Spain. We profess to be the guardians of *our own honour*. We care not for France trampling on Spain.—Let her *pick her pockets* for what we care; but if we instigate her to it, it is no longer a mere question between France and Spain, but a question in which *our own honour* is engaged, which is at once mortgaged and gone.

Until the gentlemen from Virginia got up I confess that, what with my exhausted state, the sadness of the air, and the tenuity of the arguments of gentlemen, so excessively light that they at once vanished into thin air—that I had not a word to say—for it is not to be supposed that I intended to reply to any thing offered by the *gentleman behind me*.—If I am to fall, let me fall in the face of day, and not be betrayed by a kiss—I mean no profane illusion. I shall do my duty as an honest man. I came here to co-operate with the government in all its measures. I told them so. But I soon found there war no choice left, and that to *co-operate with them* would be to *destroy the national character*—I found I might co-operate, *or* be an honest man disposed to be the go-between, and *carry down secret messages* to this house? No—It is because men of character cannot be found to do this business that agents must be got to carry things into effect, which men of compromitted character will not *soil their fingers or sully their characters with*.

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

*2 Dolls. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1806. [*No.* 2303.


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A NEW Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS and BORDERS.—As cheap as ever.

*Newport, May* 23, 1806.

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## Feſſenden's Original Poems.

JUST received, and for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, Original Poems by Feſſenden, author of Terrible Tractoration, and Democracy Unveiled—1 vol. 12mo.

Theſe original Poems, are principally burleſque, and will doubtleſs highly amuſe the admirers of the humourous author of Democracy Unveiled, and Tractoration. *Newport May* 23, 1806.

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## ALBERT W. GARDINER,

*No.* 108, *Thames-Street,*

HAS juſt received an elegant aſſortment of Scotch and ingram Floor CARPETING, which he will ſell on low and eaſy terms.

*Newport, May* 23, 1806.

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## JOB SHEARMAN,

HAS juſt Received an extenſive and well-choſen Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and French GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon.—Alſo men's beaver, thread and cotton Gloves.—Manufactory and cotton Stripes, Bed-Ticks and Yarn, as uſual.

He has juſt received a conſignment of one Bale Ticklingburgs, ſuitable for light Sails, or Bed-Sackings, &c. which he will ſell very low, by the piece or leſs quantity.

*Newport, 5th mo.* 23*d* 1806.

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## NOTICE.

MANIFESTS—Conſignee's Entries—and Bills of Sale for Regiſtered and Enrolled Veſſels, as required at the Cuſtom-Houſe—made out at the Office of JOSIAH C. SHAW, NO. 152, Thames-ſtreet.

*Newport, May* 23, 1806.

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## CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

A QUANTITY of Virginia Corn.
100 barrels ſuperfine Flour.
And 1000 new Oak Staves.

*Newport, May* 3, 1806.

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## To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

ONE Hundred and thirty acres of Land, lying and being in Exeter, in the county of Waſhington, and ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, &c. with a houſe, barn, and corn-crib thereon ſtanding; is well watered, and ſufficient wood for firing, and about five miles from Wickford.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

NICHOLAS GARDNER,
*(Son of Ezekiel.*

*Exeter, May* 6, 1806.

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## NOTICE.

THE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery inform the public, that ſaid Lottery will poſitively commence drawing, on the firſt Monday of June next.

*East-Greenwich, May* 14, 1806

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of either of the managers; and in Newport at the office of the Newport Mercury.

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*State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.* } *May* 13, 1806.

THE Creditors of *Benjamin Marſhall,* of Newport, in the county of Newport mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the ſecond Monday of June next, then and there to ſhew cauſe, if any they may have, why his petition, for the benefit of an act paſſed in the year 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Secr'y.*

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THE Creditors of *John Phillips,* of Richmond, in the county of Waſhington, an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified, that they bring in and prove their demands within Nine months from the date hereof, before us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed aſſignees to ſaid inſolvent's eſtate.—That three meetings will be held for that purpoſe on the ſecond day of June, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, and the firſt Monday of February next, at the dwelling-houſe of *Charles Barker,* in South-Kingſtown.—Thoſe who ſhall neglect to comply with this notice, will be foreclоſed by the act, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."

DAVID DOUGLASS,
JOHN T. NICHOLS,
JOHN HAGADORN } *Aſſignees.*

*South-Kingstown, May* 3, 1806.

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## FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

*Newport, Feb.* 7, 1806.

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*FOR SALE, BY*

## CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

*At their STORE, No.* 112 *&* 115, *Thames-Street,*

TWENTY Barrels of ſuperfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck.
Ruſſia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and ſewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glaſs Ware.

Alſo a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods, Wholeſale and Retail.

*N. B.* Juſt received and for ſale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a ſuperior quality.

*Newport, April* 18, 1806.

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*NEW GOODS.*

## SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

*At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,*

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parafoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, tdifferent qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c &c. &c.

*Newport, June* 4, 1805.

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THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

*Newport, June* 22, 1805.

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NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf; the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, of the firſt Quality,

for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only,* at either Bank.

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## TO BE LET,

A LOT of Land adjoining the Duck Manufactory, containing about four acres.

ALSO,

A Houſe, ſituated in Bridge-Street, next weſt of Capt. Gilbert Chaſe's in good repair, and provided with an aqueduct from the fountain; being convenient for a ſmall family.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

*Newport, April* 11, 1806.

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## To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On the firſt Monday of June next, at* XI *o'clock A. M. if not previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,*

THE Eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, lately occupied by Capt. *John Warner,* ſituated on Eaſton's Point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar-ſtreets; a very pleaſant and airy ſituation.—The terms will be made known at the time and place of Sale.

*Newport, April* 11, 1806.

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## JOHN BAKER

*HAS FOR SALE,*

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

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## RANDOLPH—Again.

The concluding Speech of Mr. RANDOLPH, inſupport of his motion for the publication of the Preſident's Meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, during their ſecret ſitting, has at length come to hand. It is amuſing to Federaliſts to ſee how this great Champion of Democracy now talks of democratic men and meaſures, ſince he has *found them out.*

MR. J. RANDOLPH. It is not my wiſh, Mr. Speaker, to treſpaſs on the patience of the Houſe. But I think it neceſſary to explain what I am ſure the Houſe has not well underſtood; for my poſitions have been groſsly perverted, whether intentionally or not I will not undertake to ſay. Gentlemen oppoſed to us act a very ſtrange and inconſiſtent part. They will not give credit to a private individual as to a converſation had with a head of department. I do not wiſh them. I only ſtated that converſation as a reaſon for ſaying that I had withdrawn my confidence. And will gentlemen ſay I am bound, when evidence has come to my private knowledge, which is *ſufficient to damn any man,* to legiſlate on a principle of confidence. When I find miſrepreſentations made to the public and inſinuations of the moſt deſpicable kind on this floor, I come out, and call upon any man to deny what I have ſtated.—They cannot—they *dare not.*—For I take it for granted no man will declare in the face of the nation a wilful falſehood.—But while gentlemen will not give credit to what has fallen from one individual, they have no heſitation in giving credit to an individual member for the whole courſe of the government. My opinion is that the government knowing the caveat entered by Spain, and knowing that Lauſat, was not authoriſed to receive the country from Spain, which they claim, and that France refuſed to deliver it by metes and boundaries—I ſay that my opinion is that the claim of Spain to the country between the Miſſiſippi and the Perdido is a good claim; and I adduce this as one inſtance of *miſconduct on the part of the government.* But this is only an opinion of my own. The government, on the contrary, lay claim to the country, and preſs their claim abroad. When the executive ſay we have a right to the country, the queſtion is whether, when they have taken that ground, you will give them money to buy the country, or in other words to *buy peace.* I ſay no. If on the contrary the government had ſhown the validity of the claim of Spain, I ſhould not, perhaps, have heſitated to give the money. I do not abſolutely ſay that I ſhould. While gentlemen ſay the opinion of an individual is not to be relied on, they juſtify the government by that opinion, at the ſame time that the government tell you their opinion is directly oppoſite. If the government had acted on thoſe principles, the caſe would be directly the reverſe of what it is. But they decided that the country did belong to the United States, and they are bound to act on this principle, or magnanimouſly abandon it. I hope therefore, hereafter, that gentlemen will juſtify the government in its foreign relations on the principles avowed by it, and not on principles of a hoſtile nature.

In my opinion it is of the firſt importance that the meſſage ſhould be publiſhed from a material fact which took place in this Houſe. A member in his place told you that the courſe recommended by a particular individual was *conſonant with the ſecret wiſhes of the executive.* I did then reprehend that language as the moſt unconſtitutional and reprehenſible ever uttered on this floor. I did believe that the people of the United States poſſeſſed as free a conſtitution as the Britiſh people, and I had hoped freer; and I knew that ſuch language had in the Britiſh Parliament been conſidered as reprehenſible, and had brought forward a vote of indignation in that body. I allude to the caſe where the king's name was uſed for the purpoſe of throwing out Mr. Fox's India bill. I then reprobated this *back-ſtairs influence,* this *double-dealing*—the ſending one meſſage for the journals and news papers, and another *in whiſpers to this Houſe.* I ſhall alway reprobate ſuch language, and conſider it unworthy of any man holding a ſeat in this Houſe. I had always before flattered myſelf that it would be a thouſand years hence before our inſtitutions would have given birth to theſe *Charles Jenkinſons* in *politics.* I did not expect them at this time of day and I now declare it important, in my opinion, that the Meſſage ſhould be publiſhed, that the public may be enabled to compare the official, with the *inofficial meſſage* which decided the vote.

There is another reaſon for its publication. The gentleman from Pennſylvania has ſaid there is no mention of France on the journals, and that we have no cauſe of complaint againſt France. I wiſh the publication of the meſſage to prove what cauſe of complaint we have againſt France. Let men of ſenſe take a view of all the papers, and I am willing to abide the iſſue. It is ſaid France has done us no injury—that the bubble is burſt. We are told that this is a plain anſwer to all the ſpeeches made on this floor. Permit me to ſay, the gentleman (Mr. Eppes) has given a plain anſwer to all the ſpeeches delivered on this floor.—It was impoſſible to have given a plainer anſwer to them. He ſays I will vote with you, but I will make a ſpeech againſt you. Permit me to ſay, this is the firſt time I would not rather have had his vote than his ſpeech. After this ſpeech there can be no doubt as to the iſſue of the queſtion. I will go further——After the adjournment on Saturday, there can be no doubt. Saturday, it ſeems, is an unfortunate day, on which no expedition is to be undertaken, no forlorn hope conducted.

The ſame gentleman has ſaid that we purſued preciſely the ſame courſe in 1803 as in 1806, and for obtaining the ſame object.—He ſays the ſame courſe is now purſued—and yet he ſays he will not undertake to ſay the caſes are not diſſimilar—Put this and that together, and what do you make of it? The caſes are decidedly diſſimilar. In 1803 there was no exiſting miſunderſtanding between the American and French governments, with regard to our differences with Spain.—Thoſe differences has ſtarted up like a muſh-room in the night. We made an appropriation to purchaſe the Floridas—to buy them—from whom?—from their rightful owner. The circumſtances would have been ſimilar, if the United States had given money to France, to compel Spain to form a treaty with us, then the national honor would have received a *deadly wound.* But there was nothing of this ſort, in the formation of the treaty then made. Spain, under the operation of cauſes, in which we had no agency, transferred Louiſiana to France, and France transferred it to us. But this is not now the caſe. We are told that Spain is no longer an independent power, but is under the controul of France. What follows? That France is the aggreſſor on us, which proves every thing I have alledged.

There is another thing to be obſerved.—The public have been given to underſtand, that two millions have been appropriated for the purchaſe of the Floridas. *This is not ſo*—The appropriation is only towards *doing ſomething;* but what that is, is not defined by law. Now, if in 1803, we appropriated two millions for the purchaſe of the Floridas, and *did not get them,* what ſecurity is there now, that by making an appropriation in the ſame language we ſhall obtain them? Although the perſons making the appropriation are not the ſame identical beings, *thoſe applying the ſum appropriated are.* I do not believe that we ſhall get the Floridas.—In this I may be miſtaken. I hope I ſhall be—for *after having deſcended to proſtitute the national character, let us at leaſt receive the wages of iniquity.*

But gentlemen inquire, will you become the guardians of Spain? This is a miſtake which has run through every attempt at argument I have heard. We never profeſſed to be the guardians of Spain. We profeſs to be the guardians of *our own honour.* We care not for France trampling on Spain.—Let her *pick her pockets* for what we care; but if we inſtigate her to it, it is no longer a mere queſtion between France and Spain, but a queſtion in which *our own honour* is engaged, which is at once mortgaged and gone.

Until the gentlemen from Virginia got up I confeſs that, what with my exhauſted ſtate, the ſadneſs of the air, and the tenuity of the arguments of gentlemen, ſo exceſſively light that they at once vaniſhed into thin air—that I had not a word to ſay—for it is not to be ſuppoſed that I intended to reply to any thing offered by the *gentleman behind me.*—If I am to fall, let me fall in the face of day, and not be betrayed by a kiſs—I mean no profane alluſion. I ſhall do my duty as an honeſt man. I came here to co-operate with the government in all its meaſures. I told them ſo. But I ſoon found there war no choice left, and that to *co-operate with them* would be to *deſtroy the national character*—I found I might co-operate, *or* be an honeſt man diſpoſed to be the go-between, and *carry down ſecret meſſages* to this houſe? No—It is becauſe men of character cannot be found to do this buſineſs that agents muſt be got to carry things into effect, which men of compromitted character will not *ſoil their fingers or ſully their characters with.*

...ed on the subject of voting on *official notice*, on the representations of individuals, in the place of communications officially received from the officers of the executive department. I have always considered the executive in this country as standing in the same relation to the two houses, that the minister or administration bore to the legislature under governments similar to our own. I have always considered that the responsibility for public measures relied more particularly on them.—For those measures they are answerable to the people—and to me it has been a subject of peculiar regret (I do not speak of the general character of the constitution) that they have not a seat on this floor. For whatever may be supposed to be my feelings as to the members of the administration, I am ashamed when I see their fame and characters committed to such hands, as we are in the daily habits of witnessing. If their measures are susceptible of justification, I should like to have a justification *at their own hands*, instead of hearing *Yazoo men* defend them. Much less did I expect, on such an occasion, to hear a *Yazooman*, assigning his motives for a vote on a totally different subject, and this in justification of a man with whom he is connected by *ties of consanguinity*. This reminds me of the intention imputed to me to bring forward an impeachment against a great officer of state. This, however, is so far from being the truth, that I appeal to those who heard me, whether I did not declare that I washed my hands of impeachments—that I was done with them. No—I will neither directly nor indirectly have any thing to do with them. But I will in all questions that shall come before this house, discuss the public character and conduct of any of the public agents from a *secretary* to a constable; and I will continue to do it, until it shall be admitted by the constitution, that the *king can do no wrong*, I say I wish the heads of departments had seats on this floor. Were this the case, to one of them I would immediately propound this question. Did you, or did you not, in your capacity of a public functionary, tell me, in my capacity of a public functionary, *that France would not suffer Spain to settle her differences with us, that she wanted money, that we must give her money*, or *take a Spanish or French war?* And did I not answer, that I was neither for a war with Spain nor France, but in favour of defending my country? I would put that question to him—I would put this question to another head of department. *Was or was not an application made to you for money, to be conveyed to Europe, to carry on any species of diplomatic negociation there?* I would listen to his answer, and if he put his hand on his heart, and like a man of honour said no, I would believe him, though it would require a great stretch of credulity. I would call into my aid *faith* not reason, and believe where I was *not convinced*. I would then turn to the *first magistrate* of the nation, and say, did you not buy Louisiana of France? Has France acted in that transaction in a *bona fide* manner? Has she *delivered into your possession the country you believed you had bought from her?* Has she not *equivocated, prevaricated*, and *played off Spain against you, with the view of extorting money?* I will answer for the reply. There cannot be the smallest doubt about it. I will put the whole business on this issue. All the difficulty has arisen from that quarter.

Yes, the bubble has burst! It is immaterial to us whether you publish the President's message or not. But it is material to others that you should; and, let me add, the public will not rest satisfied with the conduct of those who profess to wish it published, while they vote against the publication. The public will not confide in such professions. Gentlemen may show their bunch of rods, may treat them as children, and offer their sugar-plumbs—but all will not avail them, so long as they refuse to call for the dispatches of our ministers, and other documents, which, *if published, would fix a stain upon some men in the government, and high in office, which all the waters in the ocean would not wash out.* Gentlemen may talk of our changing, and chopping about, and all that. What is the fact? We are what we profess to be—not *courtiers*, but republicans, acting on the broad principles we have heretofore professed—applying the same scale with which we *measured John Adams* to the *present administration*. Do gentlemen flinch from this, and pretend to be republicans? They cannot be republicans, unless they agree that it shall be measured to them, as they measured unto others. But we are, perhaps, to be told, that we have all become federalists—or that the federalists have become good republicans. This, however, is a charge, which, I am convinced, the federalists will not be more anxious to repel, than we to be exonerated from. No, they will never become good republicans. They never did, they never will act with us. What has happened? They are in opposition from system, and we *quo ad hoc*—as to this particular measure. Like men, who have ruffled it together, there is a kind of *fellow feeling between us*. There is no doubt of it. But as to political principle, we are as much as ever opposed. There is a most excellent alkali by which to test our principles. The Yazoo business is the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of our alphabet. With that our differences began, and with that they will end, and I pray to God, that the liberties of the people may not also end with them.

[*Here Gen. Varnum rose and denied having said that certain measures were* agreeable *to the* secret wishes of the President, *though contrary to the tone of his message. He said that the gentleman from Virginia had attacked him once before on this point. He then explained, and he appealed to the House whether his explanation then was not perfectly consonant to his declarations now. He thought it an unprecedented course of procedure for the gentleman from Virginia, to reiterate an attack in the face of such an explanation.*]

Mr. *J. Randolph.* When the veracity of a man is called in question, it is a serious business. The gentleman from Massachusetts has appealed to the House for the correctness of his statement. I too appeal to the house whether this was not his expression, when he undertook to explain away what he had said, for he did not deny it—*that he would vouch that such were the secret wishes of the President;* and whether I did not observe that his attempt to explain was like Judge Chase attempting to draw back a prejudicated opinion in the case of Fries; that he might take back the words, but not the effect they had made on the assembly; that the constitution knows only of two ways by which the executive could influence the legislature; the one by a recommendation of such measures as he deemed expedient, the other by a negative on our bills; and that the moment it was attempted to influence the House by *whispers* and *private messages*, its independence was gone. I stated the proneness of legislative bodies to be governed by executive influence, and in illustration referred to the Senate, who, from its association with the executive and the length of time for which its members hold their seats, was necessarily made up of gaping expectants of office. And there can be no doubt of the fact. It must be so from the nature of things. Now, if it be necessary, let the House appoint a committee of inquiry to ascertain what the gentleman from Massachusetts did say, and let us see who can adduce the *most witnesses* and *swear the hardest*. No—the gentleman from Massachusetts on that occasion wore so different a countenance dress and address, that I could not now recognise him for the same man. He seemed thunderstruck—and to be in a state of stupefaction at his indiscretion. He appeared humbled in the presence of those who heard what he had said and beheld his countenance. His words were these—my life on it, "I will vouch that such are the secret wishes of the President"—or the executive—I do not know which.

## *LATEST*
## *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,*

NEW-YORK, MAY 28.

### Late Foreign News.

YESTERDAY arrived here, the fast-sailing ship Fanny, Captain Taylor, in 24 days from Greenock. By her we have received London papers to the 30th April, and regular files of the Greenock Advertiser, to the 2d of May inclusive, which enable us to present our readers with foreign intelligence twenty days later than before received. It will be seen, that there is no prospect of Peace in Europe.

In the House of Lords the 23d of April, on motion of Lord Holland, the bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, was ordered to be read a second time that day se'nnight.

Mr. Wm. Dundas, (late Secretary at War) is appointed Governor of Canada; and John Hodgson, Esq. Governor of Bermuda.

The most interesting articles in our London papers are relative to the dispute between England and Prussia. The following message was presented, in the House of Lords, by Lord Grenville, on the 21st of April, together with certain papers explanatory of the conduct of his majesty with respect to Prussia. On the 23d, an address was agreed to be presented, "conformable to the message."

### *GREAT-BRITAIN.*

LONDON, APRIL 19, 1806.

GEORGE R.

His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house that he has found himself under the necessity of withdrawing his minister from the court of Berlin, and of adopting provisionally measures of just retaliation against the commerce and navigation of Prussia.—His majesty deeply regrets the extension and aggravation of calamities already so severely felt by the nations of the continent, whose independence and prosperity he has never ceased to consider as intimately connected with those of his own people. But measures of direct hostility, deliberately adopted against him, have left him no alternative.

In a moment of confidential intercourse, without even the pretence of any cause of complaint, forcible possession has been taken by Prussia of his majesty's electoral dominions. Deeply as this event affected the interests of this kingdom, his majesty chose nevertheless to forbear on this painful occasion all recourse to the tried and affectionate attachment of his British subjects. He remonstrated by amicable negociation against the injury he had sustained, and rested his claim for reparation on the moderation of his conduct, on the justice of his representations, and on the common interest which Prussia herself must ultimately feel to resist a system destructive of all the security of all legitimate possession. But when, instead of receiving assurances conformable to this just expectation, his majesty was informed, that the determination had been taken of excluding by force the vessels and the commodities of this kingdom, from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible controul of Prussia, his majesty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the first duty which he owes to his people. The dignity of his crown, and the interests of his subjects equally forbid his acquiescing in this open and unprovoked aggression; he has no doubt of the full support of his parliament in vindicating the honour of the British flag, and the freedom of the British navigation; and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment when a more dignified and enlightened policy on the part of Prussia shall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendship with a power with whom his majesty has no other cause of difference than that now created by these hostile acts.

G. R.

The state papers which accompanied this message, consist chiefly of *notes* between Mr. Fox and Mr. Hardenberg, and three proclamations issued by his Prussian Majesty on his taking possession of Hanover.

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Another communication has reached Ministers from the French government. Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, the Combatant gun-brig, which was cruizing off the South Foreland, fell in with a flag of truce from Calais. The dispatches were taken from on board the French vessel, and landed at Deal about 4 o'clock in the afternoon: they were of course immediately forwarded to Mr. Fox's office. The same degree of laudable secrecy has been observed by Ministers upon this as upon former occasions; the nature and object of these dispatches therefore, remain unknown. It is supposed by many persons that they relate to an object more important than the Exchange of Prisoners; and this supposition is, in a great degree, founded upon the reports which are in very general circulation upon the continent, viz. that Bonaparte has made a pacific proposition to the British Government. It is however, more probable that they contain the final determination of the French Government respecting the exchange of prisoners.

April 21.

An order in Council has been published in the London Gazette, extending the late embargo upon Prussian vessels to all ships, &c. belonging to persons residing in any of the ports and places up the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems except such as are navigated under the Danish flag. This fact, and an official notification of Lord Howick, that a convoy is appointed for the Baltic fleet, tend to prove that a good understanding exists between the British and Danish Courts, and that no apprehension need be entertained at present of the Sound being shut against us.

April 24.

A considerable part of the people of this country are now informed of the treachery and duplicity of Prussia; in a few weeks they will be known to all Europe. The speeches of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox yesterday in Parliament, and the important declaration delivered on Sunday last by his Majesty as Elector of Hanover, contain the essence and particulars of that system of deliberate fraud, of avarice, and of selfishness, upon which the Cabinet of Berlin appears to have acted from the first moment that there was a prospect of the renewal of the continental war. Well might Bonaparte, in his thirty-fourth military bulletin, expand himself in compliments to Count Haugwitz, and proclaim "that Prussia had never a more firm and disinterested friend than France!" At the very time his Prussian Majesty was giving his hand to the Emperor of Russia over the tomb of Frederic the Great, and swearing eternal fidelity to him and to the general cause, he had perjury and treason in contemplation.—All his measures and proposals were calculated to lure and betray. It was perhaps fortunate for Alexander that the Prussians had not joined him at the battle of Austerlitz; the event might have been more adverse than it was. Such was the premidated treachery of the king of Prussia, that we should not be surprised to hear that in the heat of the battle he had given orders to his troops to go over to the enemy, and turn their arms against their ally.

We are happy to find such perfect unanimity prevail in both houses of Parliament, on the subject of the measures which have been adopted against Prussia. It is an omen which promises a zealous concurrence in whatever can give vigour and extent to the conduct of the war.

April 26.

It is no longer a secret, that the late intercourse with France, by flags of truce, respected proposals for peace on her part. But these having been found inadmissible, the papers which have passed between the two countries will shortly be laid before Parliament.

We have already stated that an Expedition is now fitting out for the Continent, which is to be commanded by Lord Cathcart. We understand it will consist of not less than 12,000 men, cavalry and infantry. Lord Cathcart is to have the appointment of his own Staff. The Dragoon Guards and Foot Guards will form a large portion of this army, which is destined to co-operate with the gallant King of Sweden.

April 28.

Paris Papers to the 19th inst. and Dutch to the 22d inst. were received on Friday night. The most important article they contain is, a long detailed commentary in the Moniteur upon the state of Europe. According to this Expose, Hanover is only occupied by, but not definitively annexed to Prussia. The King of Prussia has declared otherwise. Which of the two tells the lie? France demands of Austria what Austria cannot give, possession of Dalmatia. In consequence of the Russians having occupied Cattaro it is officially declared, "that Branau, which commands the frontier of the Inn, has been re-occupied and garrisoned; that the French army has been ordered to resume its position, and that the *Austrian prisoners who were on their way home have been stopped until further orders.*"

There is a scheme in these papers for making the Elector of Saxony surrender that country to Prussia, and take in return the Prussian part of Poland.

An article, copied from the Presburgh Gazette into the Paris Papers, says a numerous Russian army is approaching Prussia.

The intelligence that the Elbe is blockaded was received at Hamburgh on the 21st, when, as might be expected, it created general consternation. The Prince of Hesse Philipsthal still continues to defend in the bravest manner, the fortress of Gaeta. No art is neglected to induce him to surrender, but he positively refuses.

By the last advices from Vienna, the proceedings against General Mack are nearly terminated. He is declared insane.

We have heard it rumoured that Ministers will, the beginning of next week, bring down a Message from his Majesty, recommending it to both Houses to consider of making provision to enable his Majesty to furnish subsidies to certain Foreign powers.

The Russian troops have taken possession of Cattaro in Dalmatia—a domain lately ceded by Austria to France:—but which France had not possessed herself of.

Our cruizers continue to send in great numbers of Prussian vessels. The embargo has been extended to Hamburgh, Bremen, and all other ports under the influence of Prussia or France.

The King of Denmark has refused to obey the orders of Bonaparte to exclude English commerce from his dominions; and has given evidence of his determination to defend his neutrality by force, if necessary. Sweden appears to move on in one pace, in one road, disregarding Prussian as well as French menaces.

The intelligence of the detention and capture of Prussian ships has produced considerable agitation both at Berlin and Hamburgh; where, however, hopes continue to be entertained that the Prussian rivers will not be blockaded.

Private letters from Hamburgh are said to state, that Austria has declared in favour of Russia.

We learn from Constantinople, that the Turkish troops upon the Russian frontiers are considerably increasing, which with other circumstances, has induced M. Italinski, the Russian minister, to demand an explanation relative to these preparations, and that he was informed by the Reis Effendi, that such preparations were necessary for restoring and preserving peace in the interior of the Turkish empire. A considerable Turkish fleet is fitting out.

The promises and threats of France and Prussia to induce Denmark to assist in excluding our flag from the Baltic, have been hitherto unavailing—the Danish ministry insist on a rigid neutrality; and it is probable that she will succeed in maintaining it.

Baron Hardenberg, it appears, has at length formally resigned. Count Haugwitz has been appointed minister of foreign affairs.

A great number of American vessels are detained in the different ports of England, from which it would appear that our government consider all the northern ports in a state of blockade.

Permission as it is called, is said to have been granted to the French to pass through the Austrian territory, and 40,000 men are on their march towards Dalmatia.

April 30.

Near Betaese, a new Russian army of 100 000 men is assembling. Twenty regiments of Cossacks were, at the date of the last accounts, hourly expected there. At Robryn, all the taylors, shoemakers, &c. were put in requisition to provide clothing for the Russian troops, and were paid most liberally.

The Emperor of Germany allows the exportation of provisions, cattle, &c. from his dominions, for the support of the Russian army; and Russian Commissaries have been accredited throughout the Hereditary States. M. Rochefoucault has remonstrated on the occasion, but the supplies are continued.

The recent movements of the French on the Austrian frontiers and the reinforcement of their corps in Bavaria, have created much

one word on the subject of voting on *unofficial notice*, on the representations of individuals, in the place of communications officially received from the officers of the executive department. I have always considered the executive in this country as standing in the same relation to the two houses, that the minister or administration bore to the legislature under governments similar to our own. I have always considered that the responsibility for public measures rested more particularly on them.—For those measures they are answerable to the people—and to me it has been a subject of peculiar regret (I do not speak of the general character of the constitution) that they have not a seat on this floor. For whatever may be supposed to be my feelings as to the members of the administration, I am ashamed when I see their fame and characters committed to such hands, as we are in the daily habits of witnessing. If their measures are susceptible of justification, I should like to have a justification *at their own hands*, instead of hearing *Yazoo men* defend them. Much less did I expect, on such an occasion, to hear a *Yazooman*, assigning his motives for a vote on a totally different subject, and this in justification of a man with whom he is connected by *ties of consanguinity*. This reminds me of the intention imputed to me to bring forward an impeachment against a great officer of state. This, however, is so far from being the truth, that I appeal to those who heard me, whether I did not declare that I washed my hands of impeachments—that I was done with them. No—I will neither directly nor indirectly have any thing to do with them. But I will in all questions that shall come before this house, discuss the public character and conduct of any of the public agents from a *secretary* to a constable; and I will continue to do it, until it shall be admitted by the constitution, that the *king can do no wrong*, I say I wish the heads of departments had seats on this floor. Were this the case, to one of them I would immediately propound this question. Did you, or did you not, in your capacity of a public functionary, tell me, in my capacity of a public functionary, *that France would not suffer Spain to settle her differences with us, that she wanted money, that we must give her money*, or *take a Spanish or French war?* And did I not answer, that I was neither for a war with Spain nor France, but in favour of defending my country? I would put that question to him—I would put this question to another head of department. *Was or was not an application made to you for money, to be conveyed to Europe, to carry on any species of diplomatic negociation there?* I would listen to his answer, and if he put his hand on his heart, and like a man of honour said no, I would believe him, though it would require a great stretch of credulity. I would call into my aid *faith* not reason, and believe where I was *not convinced*. I would then turn to the *first magistrate* of the nation, and say, did you not buy Louisiana of France? Has France acted in that transaction in a *bona fide* manner? Has she *delivered into your possession the country you believed you had bought from her?* Has she not *equivocated, prevaricated*, and *played off Spain against you, with the view of extorting money?* I will answer for the reply. There cannot be the smallest doubt about it. I will put the whole business on this issue. All the difficulty has arisen from that quarter.

Yes, the bubble has burst! It is immaterial to us whether you publish the President's message or not. But it is material to others that you should; and, let me add, the public will not rest satisfied with the conduct of those who profess to wish it published, while they vote against the publication. The public will not confide in such professions. Gentlemen may show their bunch of rods, may treat them as children, and offer their sugar-plumbs—but all will not avail them, so long as they refuse to call for the dispatches of our ministers, and other documents, which, *if published, would fix a stain upon some men in the government, and high in office, which all the waters in the ocean would not wash out.* Gentlemen may talk of our changing, and chopping about, and all that. What is the fact? We are what we profess to be—not *courtiers*, but republicans, acting on the broad principles we have heretofore professed—applying the same scale with which we *measured John Adams* to the *present administration*. Do gentlemen flinch from this, and pretend to be republicans? They cannot be republicans, unless they agree that it shall be measured to them, as they measured unto others. But we are, perhaps, to be told, that we have all become federalists—or that the federalists have become good republicans. This, however, is a charge, which, I am convinced, the federalists will not be more anxious to repel, than we to be exonerated from. No, they will never become good republicans. They never did, they never will act with us. What has happened? They are in opposition from system, and we *que ad hoc*—as to this particular measure. Like men, who have ruffed it together, there is a kind of *fellow feeling between us*. There is no doubt of it. But as to political principle, we are as much as ever opposed. There is a most excellent alkali by which to test our principles. The Yazoo business is the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of our alphabet. With that our differences began, and with that they will end, and I pray to God, that the liberties of the people may not also end with them.

[*Here Gen. Varnum rose and denied having said that certain measures were* agreeable *to the* secret wishes of the President, *though contrary to the tone of his message. He said that the gentleman from Virginia had attacked him once before on this point. He then explained, and he appealed to the House whether his explanation then was not perfectly consonant to his declarations now. He thought it an unprecedented course of procedure for the gentleman from Virginia, to reiterate an attack in the face of such an explanation.*]

Mr. *J. Randolph.* When the veracity of a man is called in question, it is a serious business. The gentleman from Massachusetts has appealed to the House for the correctness of his statement. I too appeal to the house whether this was not his expression, when he undertook to explain away what he had said, for he did not deny it—*that he would vouch that such were the secret wishes of the President*; and whether I did not observe that his attempt to explain was like Judge Chase attempting to draw back a prejudicated opinion in the case of Fries; that he might take back the words, but not the effect they had made on the assembly; that the constitution knows only of two ways by which the executive could influence the legislature; the one by a recommendation of such measures as he deemed expedient, the other by a negative on our bills; and that the moment it was attempted to influence the House by *whispers* and *private messages*, its independence was gone. I stated the proneness of legislative bodies to be governed by executive influence, and in illustration referred to the Senate, who, from its association with the executive and the length of time for which its members hold their seats, was necessarily made up of gaping expectants of office. And there can be no doubt of the fact. It must be so from the nature of things. Now, if it be necessary, let the House appoint a committee of inquiry to ascertain what the gentleman from Massachusetts did say, and let us see who can adduce the *most witnessses* and *swear the hardest*. No—the gentleman from Massachusetts on that occasion wore so different a countenance, dress and address, that I could not now recognise him for the same man. He seemed thunderstruck—and to be in a state of stupefaction at his indiscretion. He appeared humbled in the presence of those who heard what he had said and beheld his countenance. His words were these—my life on it, "I will vouch that such are the secret wishes of the President"—or the executive—I do not know which.

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## *LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,*

NEW-YORK, MAY 28.

### Late Foreign News.

YESTERDAY arrived here, the fast-sailing ship Fanny, Captain Taylor, in 24 days from Greenock. By her we have received London papers to the 30th April, and regular files of the Greenock Advertiser, to the 2d of May inclusive, which enable us to present our readers with foreign intelligence twenty days later than before received. It will be seen, that there is no prospect of Peace in Europe.

In the House of Lords the 23d of April, on motion of Lord Holland, the bill for regulating the intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, was ordered to be read a second time that day se'nnight.

Mr. Wm. Dundas, (late Secretary at War) is appointed Governor of Canada; and John Hodgson, Esq. Governor of Bermuda.

The most interesting articles in our London papers are relative to the dispute between England and Prussia. The following message was presented, in the House of Lords, by Lord Grenville, on the 21st of April, together with certain papers explanatory of the conduct of his majesty with respect to Prussia. On the 23d, an address was agreed to be presented, "conformable to the message."

### *GREAT-BRITAIN.*

LONDON, APRIL 19, 1806.

GEORGE R.

His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house that he has found himself under the necessity of withdrawing his minister from the court of Berlin, and of adopting provisionally measures of just retaliation against the commerce and navigation of Prussia.—His majesty deeply regrets the extension and aggravation of calamities already so severely felt by the nations of the continent, whose independence and prosperity he has never ceased to consider as intimately connected with those of his own people. But measures of direct hostility, deliberately adopted against him, have left him no alternative.

In a moment of confidential intercourse, without even the pretence of any cause of complaint, forcible possession has been taken by Prussia of his majesty's electoral dominions. Deeply as this event affected the interests of this kingdom, his majesty chose nevertheless to forbear on this painful occasion all recourse to the tried and affectionate attachment of his British subjects. He remonstrated by amicable negociation against the injury he had sustained, and rested his claim for reparation on the moderation of his conduct, on the justice of his representations, and on the common interest which Prussia herself must ultimately feel to resist a system destructive of all the security of all legitimate possession. But when, instead of receiving assurances conformable to this just expectation, his majesty was informed, that the determination had been taken of excluding by force the vessels and the commodities of this kingdom, from ports and countries under the lawful dominion or forcible controul of Prussia, his majesty could no longer delay to act, without neglecting the first duty which he owes to his people. The dignity of his crown, and the interests of his subjects equally forbid his acquiescing in this open and unprovoked aggression; he has no doubt of the full support of his parliament in vindicating the honour of the British flag, and the freedom of the British navigation; and he will look with anxious expectation to that moment when a more dignified and enlightened policy on the part of Prussia shall remove every impediment to the renewal of peace and friendship with a power with whom his majesty has no other cause of difference than that now created by these hostile acts.

G. R.

The state papers which accompanied this message, consist chiefly of *notes* between Mr. Fox and Mr. Hardenberg, and three proclamations issued by his Prussian Majesty on his taking possession of Hanover.

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Another communication has reached Ministers from the French government. Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock, the Combatant gun-brig, which was cruizing off the South Foreland, fell in with a flag of truce from Calais. The dispatches were taken from on board the French vessel, and landed at Deal about 4 o'clock in the afternoon: they were of course immediately forwarded to Mr. Fox's office. The same degree of laudable secrecy has been observed by Ministers upon this as upon former occasions; the nature and object of these dispatches therefore, remain unknown. It is supposed by many persons that they relate to an object more important than the Exchange of Prisoners; and this supposition is, in a great degree, founded upon the reports which are in very general circulation upon the continent, viz. that Bonaparte has made a pacific proposition to the British Government. It is however, more probable that they contain the final determination of the French Government respecting the exchange of prisoners.

April 21.

An order in Council has been published in the London Gazette, extending the late embargo upon Prussian vessels to all ships, &c. belonging to persons residing in any of the ports and places up the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems, except such as are navigated under the Danish flag. This fact, and an official notification of Lord Howick, that a convoy is appointed for the Baltic fleet, tend to prove that a good understanding exists between the British and Danish Courts, and that no apprehension need be entertained at present of the Sound being shut against us.

April 24.

A considerable part of the people of this country are now informed of the treachery and duplicity of Prussia; in a few weeks they will be known to all Europe. The speeches of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox yesterday in Parliament, and the important declaration delivered on Sunday last by his Majesty as Elector of Hanover, contain the essence and particulars of that system of deliberate fraud, of avarice, and of selfishness, upon which the Cabinet of Berlin appears to have acted from the first moment that there was a prospect of the renewal of the continental war. Well might Bonaparte, in his thirty-fourth military bulletin, expand himself in compliments to Count Haugwitz, and proclaim "that Prussia had never a more firm and disinterested friend than France!" At the very time his Prussian Majesty was giving his hand to the Emperor of Russia over the tomb of Frederic the Great, and swearing eternal fidelity to him and to the general cause, he had perjury and treason in contemplation.—All his measures and proposals were calculated to lure and betray. It was perhaps fortunate for Alexander that the Prussians had not joined him at the battle of Austerlitz; the event might have been more adverse than it was. Such was the premidated treachery of the king of Prussia, that we should not be surprised to hear that in the heat of the battle he had given orders to his troops to go over to the enemy, and turn their arms against their ally.

We are happy to find such perfect unanimity prevail in both houses of Parliament, on the subject of the measures which have been adopted against Prussia. It is an omen which promises a zealous concurrence in whatever can give vigour and extent to the conduct of the war.

April 26.

It is no longer a secret, that the late intercourse with France, by flags of truce, respected proposals for peace on her part. But these having been found inadmissible, the papers which have passed between the two countries will shortly be laid before Parliament.

We have already stated than an Expedition is now fitting out for the Continent, which is to be commanded by Lord Cathcart. We understand it will consist of not less than 12,000 men, cavalry and infantry. Lord Cathcart is to have the appointment of his own Staff. The Dragoon Guards and Foot Guards will form a large portion of this army, which is destined to co-operate with the gallant King of Sweden.

April 28.

Paris Papers to the 19th inst. and Dutch to the 22d inst. were received on Friday night. The most important article they contain is, a long detailed commentary in the Moniteur upon the state of Europe. According to this Expose, Hanover is only occupied by, but not definitively annexed to Prussia. The King of Prussia has declared otherwise. Which of the two tells the lie? France demands of Austria what Austria cannot give, possession of Dalmatia. In consequence of the Russians having occupied Cattaro it is officially declared, "that Branau, which commands the frontier of the Inn, has been re-occupied and garrisoned; that the French army has been ordered to resume its position, and that the *Austrian prisoners who were on their way home have been stopped until further orders.*"

There is a scheme in these papers for making the Elector of Saxony surrender that country to Prussia, and take in return the Prussian part of Poland.

An article, copied from the Presburgh Gazette into the Paris Papers, says a numerous Russian army is approaching Prussia.

The intelligence that the Elbe is blockaded was received at Hamburgh on the 21st, when, as might be expected, it created general consternation. The Prince of Hesse Philipsthal still continues to defend in the bravest manner, the fortress of Gaeta. No art is neglected to induce him to surrender, but he positively refuses.

By the last advices from Vienna, the proceedings against General Mack are nearly terminated. He is declared insane.

We have heard it rumoured that Ministers will, the beginning of next week, bring down a Message from his Majesty, recommending it to both Houses to consider of making provision to enable his Majesty to furnish subsidies to certain Foreign powers.

The Russian troops have taken possession of Cattaro in Dalmatia—a domain lately ceded by Austria to France:—but which France had not possessed herself of.

Our cruizers continue to send in great numbers of Prussian vessels. The embargo has been extended to Hamburgh, Bremen, and all other ports ander the influence of Prussia or France.

The King of Denmark has refused to obey the orders of Bonaparte to exclude English commerce from his dominions; and has given evidence of his determination to defend his neutrality by force, if necessary. Sweden appears to move on in one pace, in one road, disregarding Prussian as well as French menaces.

The intelligence of the detention and capture of Prussian ships has produced considerable agitation both at Berlin and Hamburgh; where, however, hopes continue to be entertained that the Prussian rivers will not be blockaded.

Private letters from Hamburgh are said to state, that Austria has declared in favour of Russia.

We learn from Constantinople, that the Turkish troops upon the Russian frontiers are considerably increasing, which with other circumstances, has induced M. Italinski, the Russian minister, to demand an explanation relative to these preparations, and that he was informed by the Reis Effendi, that such preparations were necessary for restoring and preserving peace in the interior of the Turkish empire. A considerable Turkish fleet is fitting out.

The promises and threats of France and Prussia to induce Denmark to assist in excluding our flag from the Baltic, have been hitherto unavailing—the Danish ministry insist on a rigid neutrality; and it is probable that she will succeed in maintaining it.

Baron Hardenberg, it appears, has at length formally resigned. Count Haugwitz has been appointed minister of foreign affairs.

A great number of American vessels are detained in the different ports of England, from which it would appear that our government consider all the northern ports in a state of blockade.

Permission as it is called, is said to have been granted to the French to pass through the Austrian territory, and 40,000 men are on their march towards Dalmatia.

April 30.

Near Betzese, a new Russian army of 100,000 men is assembling. Twenty regiments of Cossacks were, at the date of the last accounts, hourly expected there. At Robryn, all the taylors, shoemakers, &c. were put in requisition to provide clothing for the Russian troops, and were paid most liberally.

The Emperor of Germany allows the exportation of provisions, cattle, &c. from his dominions, for the support of the Russian army; and Russian Commissaries have been accredited throughout the Hereditary States. M. Rochefoucault has remonstrated on the occasion, but the supplies are continued.

The recent movements of the French on the Austrian frontiers and the reinforcement of their corps in Bavaria, have created much

...ea[illegible]s at Vienna. On the arrival of a courier from Berthier, the French Minister at Vienna communicated to the Imperial Cabinet the determination of his master to retain poſſeſſion of Braunau until the affairs of Dalmatia were adjuſted. Prince Schwatzenberg was immediately diſpatched to Paris, with a ſtrong remonſtrance on this violation of the treaty of Preſburgh.

The hoſtility of France towards Auſtria, which has recently manifeſted itſelf on numerous occaſions, was lately inſultingly expreſſed towards the Imperial Miniſter Count Stutterheim. The Count on his return from Paris, whither he had been ſent on a ſpecial miſſion ſtopped at Munich; but on the following day he received order from the Batavian Government for his immediate departure; and an adjutant of Gen. Berthier attended to ſee the order enforced. It was the general opinion in Holland, that the peace will be of ſhort duration. France appears deſirous to ſtrike a blow, before the extenſive military arrangements now carrying on, under the order of the Archduke Charles, can be organized; and it is certain, that the unceaſing accumulation of Ruſſian troops on the Auſtrian frontiers is the occaſion of the moſt ſerious ſolicitude to Bonaparte.

There was a report on Saturday that General Mack had been convicted of high treaſon, and condemned to ſuffer the pain of death.

The trial of Lord Viſcount Melville commences to-morrow morning.

April 29.

The following extracts from our Hamburgh Correſpondent's letter, will be found intereſting:—

"HAMBURGH, APRIL 18.

"In the *Correſpondenten* of this date is inſerted an article, at the expreſs requeſt of the Pruſſian miniſter here, contradicting the report that his Swediſh majeſty had received a note from the Pruſſian Miniſtry, intimating a deſire on the part of their ſovereign that he would order his troops to evacuate the Hanoverian territories on this ſide of the Elbe. Notwithſtanding this formal contradiction, the beſt informed perſons here continue to aſſert, that a communication to the above effect has actually been made. In the mean time his Swediſh majeſty has given orders to Count De Lowenheim to defend to the laſt his poſitions in the Lauenbergh. The Count was joined a few days ago by a reinforcement of ſeveral battalions from Swediſh Pomerania. On the 10th inſt. he moved his head-quarters from Ratzburgh to Buchen, which is ſtill nearer the Elbe.

"Private letters from Berlin, of the 15th ſtate, that the troops ſtationed under Count Kalkreuth, in Pruſſian Pomerania, are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a moment's notice.

"The Pruſſian troops are ſpreading themſelves over every part of the Electorate of Hanover, on the other ſide of the Elbe. Within theſe few days, a party of them took poſſeſſion of the celebrated Univerſity of Gottingen, where they immediately put ſeals on the preſſes belonging to the different Profeſſorſhips. The names, arms, and mottos of the different Colleges are to be changed. In the matriculation regiſters and diplomas, every thing has been eraſed which bears any reference to the Houſe of Hanover or the Britiſh ſovereign.

"Two mails from London being ſtill due and our merchants being uncertain whether their late purchaſes in England will ever reach them, many of them have found themſelves under the neceſſity of withholding their acceptance, of bills drawn upon them by their Engliſh correſpondents."

It is apprehended, not without foundation, that if the war continues, the Ruſſians and Engliſh will blockade all the ports of Italy.

APRIL 21.—Letters have been received here which aſſert, that an Engliſh ſquadron of ſix ſail of the line has paſſed the Sound, to cruize in the Baltic.

## *BY THE LAST MAILS.*

### *VIRGINIA.*

NORFOLK, MAY 19.

*The French Admiral Linois taken.*

SATURDAY arrived in Hampton Roads His Britannic Majeſty's frigate Tarter, Captain Hawker, from Bermuda. Three days ſince boarded the American ſhip Hunter from Liſbon bound to Alexandria. On the 16th of April, in lat. 25, long. 33, the Hunter was boarded by His Britannic Majeſty's brig Raven, from the ſquadron under the command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, then in ſight, with the French ſhip Marengo, Admiral Linois of 84 guns, and the frigate Belle Pool of 40 guns, captured by Sir John, on their paſſage from India for France, about the middle of March. The ſquadron conſiſted of 13 ſail, including the two captured ſhips.

Linois was returning, laden with the ſpoils of a three years ſucceſsful cruize. The Hunter went up the Bay yeſterday.

### *NEW-YORK.*

NEW-YORK, MAY 20.

Capt. Champlin, of the ſhip Samuel Elam, from the Cape of Good-Hope, informs that the French frigate Valureuſe, of 44 guns (one of 6 ſail) came into Table-Bay a few days before he ſailed, through miſtake, and immediately ſtruck to the Britiſh commodore; who, on hearing that 5 other frigates might be hourly expected, prepared to give them a warm reception.

Capt. C. alſo informs, that the Embargo continued on all veſſels bound to the eaſtward. Three French prizes alſo arrived at the Cape, and were re-taken by the Britiſh.—The Britiſh frigate Narciſſus, chaced the famous French privateer Napoleon aſhore on Table-Bay, near the Cape, where ſhe was loſt.

May 27.

Capt. Bayne, of the Hunter, arrived at Alexandria from Liſbon, informs that in lat. 27 long. 83, 30, on the 13th of April, fell in with a Britiſh fleet of 7 ſail of the line and 2 frigates, under the command of Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, who had in tow the French ſhip Marengo, of 84 guns, commanded by admiral Linois, and the Belle Pool of 36 guns, from India, prizes to the above mentioned fleet.

William Pinckney, Eſq. Miniſter extraordinary to the Court of St. James's, ſailed on Thurſday laſt from Baltimore, in the ſhip Diana for Liverpool.

Capt. Whitby, of the Britiſh ſhip of war Leander, we are informed, was arreſted on his arrival at Halifax, by Capt. Beresford, commanding officer of that ſtation, in conſequence of his exceptionable conduct while off Sandy-Hook.

A letter from a gentleman of the firſt reſpectability at Trinidad, to a gentleman of this city mentions, that the Jaſon frigate commanded by a ſon of Admiral Cochrane had juſt gone down to pay Miranda a viſit who was ſaid to be at anchor off Barcelona, in company with four armed ſhips and two brigs, under Engliſh colours.

*Miranda.*—Captain Griffin, arrived at Charleſton on the 10th inſt. in 14 days from St. Bartholomews ſays, the morning before he ſailed, accounts were received from St. Kitts, that Miranda had landed his forces at Margaretta, and croſſed over to Cumana, which place immediately ſurrendered:—That his flag was flying on every fort from Cumana to Laguira—and that he had obtained complete poſſeſſion of the provinces of Cumana and Carracas, with little or no oppoſition. [It is about 24 hours ſail from St. Kitts down to St. Bartholomews—and as the Spaniſh Main is conſiderably to the leeward of either of the above places, it is hardly probable that time enough had elapſed ſince we heard from Miranda; for him to have accompliſhed the above work. The news, however, may be true!]

May 28.

In our London papers, received by the ſhip Fanny, Capt. Taylor, it is ſaid that the recreant General Mack, by whoſe miſconduct the greateſt part of Europe has become ſubject to the French Emperor, had been convicted of high treaſon.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at the Missisippi Territory, Washington county to his friend in Savannah.*

"Our country is in high ſpirits—all in arms—I have the honor to command a horſe company in which there are about forty of the brave injured citizens of this country, who have ſuffered every thing from the hands of Spain. We only wait for orders to raiſe the hand of vengeance againſt their devoted heads. In Mobile they are making every preparation againſt our attack, but they cannot eſcape our vengeance."

The Captain of the ſchooner Paragon arrived at Alexandria on Saturday laſt, from Trinidad, informs that on the day he ſailed, news was received there of the landing of Miranda on the Spaniſh Main, and his having been joined by a large proportion of the inhabitants, and was then on his way for the ſeat of government.

A letter from the town of Waſhington, Miſſiſippi, dated the 8th of February, ſays, that a party of 500 Spaniſh horſe had arrived to reinforce the poſt on this ſide the Sabine; that a ſevere engagement had taken place between them and Capt. Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed."

# *NEWPORT,*

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1806.

By the arrival at this port, on Thurſday laſt, of the ſloop Halcyon, Capt. Cahoone, from New-York, we received papers of that city to the 28th inſt. from which we have extracted the late and very important European intelligence, under the foreign head, in this day's Mercury.

On the 8th of April laſt, our Miniſter at London received from the Britiſh government a formal notification that the entrances of the Ems, the Weſer, the Elbe and the Trave were blockaded; and that from that day, all veſſels attempting to enter any of thoſe rivers, in violation of ſuch blockade, would be proceeded againſt as the law of nations in ſuch caſes directs.

The following obſervations and remarks on the ſituation, climate, etc. of the port of La Guayra and the city of Carraccas in Spaniſh South-America (furniſhed by a gentleman lately returned from a voyage to that country) cannot fail to intereſt every deſcription of readers:—

*La Guayra* is the principal ſea port of the province of Carracas and is ſituated on the foot of an extenſive chain of lofty mountains, running immediately along the coaſt. It lays in 10, 37, lat. and in about 67, W. long. from the meridian of Greenwich. The high mountain that hangs almoſt over the town is called the ſaddle of Carracas, and is 9,230 Spaniſh feet high. It has been ſeen at the diſtance of 25 leagues at ſea.

The thermometer is ſeldom as low as 75, and is generally from 80 to 85 throughout the year and eſpecially in the ſummer months, when it is very calm.

The atmoſphere is dry. Notwithſtanding the heat that prevails, its inhabitants are remarkably healthy. Putrid and malignant fevers do not make their appearance here as frequently as in moſt of the Weſt-India-Iſlands; and it is a circumſtance worthy of particular notice, that that claſs of people who are devoted to the hardeſt labour and greateſt expoſures are wonderfully ſtrong and robuſt. The town and its environs, contains about 12 000 inhabitants.

*City of Carracas.*—This is the capital and ſeat of government of the province of the ſame name, and is perhaps one of the fineſt ſituations in the world. It ſtands in a moſt delightful valley immediately over the high mountain, at the foot of which, La Guayra is ſituated, and is diſtant from that place probably not more than 10 leagues in a direct line South.—The road to it over the mountains is 5 leagues.—The elevation of this valley above the level of the ſea is near 4000 feet. The climate is very even, mild and temperate, the thermometer ſeldom riſing higher than 78 and never falls below 58 and 68. It it generally about 72. Fahrenheit.—The atmoſphere is rather humid; its inhabitants enjoy exceeding good health.

There are ſeveral ſmall rivers near the city where waters are found to be wholeſome and very ſalutary for bathing. Nearly all the European tropical fruits and vegetables are produced here, and even Indian corn and wheat might be cultivated in ſufficient quantities to ſupply its inhabitants, or even all the Weſt-India Iſlands. One may wear a broadcloth cloak all the year round in this delightful valley without inconvenience, and it very properly is denominated the Montpellier of the new world. The city and its environs contains about 45,000 in-

The province of Carracas extends from the river Orenoco to the lake of Maraycaibo, which is nearly 800 miles of ſea coaſt. Exports from La Guayra Puerto Carvello in 1803, according to Cuſtom-Houſe:

52,000 fanegas cocoa—65,000 quintals coffee—35,000 bales cotton, of 1 quintal each—85,000 hides—2,000,000 horns—20,800 ceroons of indigo, 100lbs each—20,000lbs ſarſaparilla—850 jars balſam capavi—5,000 quintals caniſter tobacco—8000,000lbs. copper—200 030lbs fuſtic, etc.—10,000lbs Jeſuits bark, and various other ſmall articles.

The U. S. frigate Eſſex, Capt. Rodgers, from the Mediterranean, has arrived in the Cheſapeake.

The proſpect of a war with Tunis is ſaid to have diſappeared; in conſequence of which the Cheſapeake frigate will not ſail for the Mediterranean.

### Mr RANDOLPH's SPEECH.

We have this day given a third or fourth ſpeech of Mr. Randolph, which we do without apology, as both the matter and manner of this gentleman's Philippics are in many reſpects intereſting.

We hope this will be read by democrats, as well as federaliſts. It certainly contains ſufficient acrimony of alluſion to the latter, to ſhew that he has not altered his political theories. If the democrats ever believed that Mr. Randolph was a republican, they are challenged to bring any proof that he has altered his tenents. Then let this Republican be heard, when he ſpeaks of the manner in which our public affairs are conducted. Is he not acquainted with his ſubject? Will it be ſaid that John Randolph, the leader in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſince Mr. Jefferſon came into office, is ignorant of the meaſures or of the motives of his party?

Mr. Randolph declares that with reſpect to thoſe meaſures, he found "*to co-operate in them would be to destroy the national character.*" This might have been called mere invective; but the attentive reader will find in the courſe of the ſpeech, a plain, and no doubt a faithful detail, of tranſactions, which the orator juſtly obſerves will "*fix a stain upon some men, high in the government and high in office, which all the waters in the ocean would not wash out!!*"

Such is the teſtimony of a man, of the firſt talents in the ranks of democracy, and of recently boaſted integrity, againſt the conduct of our rulers. It is fraught with reaſon, as well as with his characteriſtic ſeverity.—*Boston Repertory.*

☞ *In order to lay before our readers the very important European News, with which to day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.*

MARRIED.—In this town on Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. JOB E. TOWNSEND, to Miſs MARY ALLEN, daughter of Capt. Joſeph Allen.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, May 30.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Aurora, Cahoone, | New-York |
| Schooner Portſmouth, Chace, | Ditto |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Sloop Fame, Bliſs, | New-York |
| Connecticut, Burdick, | Edenton |
| Huntreſs Earl, | New-York |

*State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.*

*In* GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *May Session, A. D.* 1806.

RESOLVED, That this General Aſſembly have ſeen, with much ſatisfaction, the Soldier-like appearance, good order, and diſcipline of the Newport Artillery, the Newport Guards, the Newport Independent Volunteers, and the third company of Militia of the town of Newport on the annual Election day; and highly approve of the military ardour of ſaid companies, and of their reſpectful attention to this General Aſſembly.

*Resolved*, That the Brigadier-General of the firſt brigade be authorized and directed to audit, ſettle, and allow the accounts of the officers of ſaid companies for powder uſed by ſaid companies, in firing Salutes on the annual Election day; and that the amount of ſaid accounts thus allowed, be paid to the ſaid officers out of the General-Treaſury. *A true Copy:*

*Witneſs*, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Just Received and for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, among others, the following new Publications, viz.*

DR. AIKIN's letters to a young lady on a courſe of Engliſh Poetry, 1 vol. 12mo.—A work of the higheſt reputation, and recommended to the peruſal of every lady of taſte and reading.

The faſhionable World diſplayed, by the Rev. John Owen, dedicated to the Biſhop of London, 1 vol. 12mo.—This very valuable little work, has within a ſhort period, been five times printed in London, and is thus recommended by the Rev. *T. S. Dibdin*, (author of an introduction to the knowledge of the beſt editions of the Greek and Latin Claſſics) in his tranſlation of Fenelon, on the education of Daughters;

"I recommend the ſenſible mother who has really the happineſs of her Daughters at heart, to *peruse and re-peruse*, the excellent obſervations on this head, which are to be found in a new and excellent work lately publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. *Owen*, entitled—THE FASHIONABLE WORLD DISPLAYED."

"The Enchanted Lake, of the Fairy Morgana.—From the Orlando's namorato of Franceſco Berni, 1 vol. 8vo.—An intereſting and beautiful Poem, lately tranſlated from the Italian—by Richard Alſop, Eſq. of Connecticut.

Kotzebue's Travels from Berlin, through Switzerland, to Paris, in the year 1804, 3 vols. 12mo.

Scott's Lay of the laſt Minſtrel, 1 vol. 22mo.

Dibdin's introduction to the knowledge of the beſt editions of the Greek and Latin claſſics, 1 vol. 8vo.

Jay's Sermons, 1 vol 8vo.

Davies Sermons (5th edition) 3 vols. 8vo

The Poetical Works of Charles Churchill, with the life of the author and explanatory notes never before publiſhed, 3 vols. 12mo

The Poems of Oſſian, tranſlated by James Macpherſon, Eſq. (with elegant plates) 2 vols. 12mo

Debates and other proceedings of the Convention of Virginia, convened at Richmond on Monday the 2d day of June 1788, for the purpoſe of deliberating on the Conſtitution recommended by the Grand Federal Convention; to which is prefixed the Federal Conſtitution, 2d edition, 1 vol. 8vo

The Student's chemical Pocket Companion, by W. S. Jacobs, M D 1 vol 12mo

De Lolme on the Engliſh Conſtitution, 1 vol. 8vo

Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws, 1 vol 8vo

Percival's Moral Tales, Fables, &c 1 vol 12mo

Elements of General Knowledge, introductory to uſeful books in the principal branches of Literature and Science, deſigned chiefly for the junior ſtudents in the Univerſities, and the higher claſſes in ſchools; by Henry Kett, B. D Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, England, 2 vols. 12mo

Engliſh Nun; or the ſorrows of Edward and Louiſa; a new and intereſting novel, 1 vol. 12mo

*Newport, May 30, 1806*


## Pork, Corn, Cheeſe, and Molaſſes.

TWELVE Barrels meſs Pork; 500 buſhels Virginia Corn; 500 wt. firſt quality Cheeſe; 20 hogſheads beſt retailing Molaſſes for ſale by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,

NO. 104, Thames-ſtreet.

*Newport, May 30, 1806.*

TAKEN UP, on the Eaſt ſide of the Iſland of Prudence, on the 23d of May, a SCOW.—The owner may have it again, proving property, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, by applying to Mr. *Robert Stevens* of Newport.

EZEKIEL STURGIS.

*May 30, 1806*

## S. MALBONE,

*Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store No. 51, Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec 13, 1805.*

## JUST RECEIVED,

*And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY;*

SCALES AND DIVIDERS, of the beſt kind, and Seamen's Quadrants, very cheap.

u easiness at Vienna. On the arrival of a courier from Berthier, the French Minister at Vienna communicated to the Imperial Cabinet the determination of his master to retain possession of Braunau until the affairs of Dalmatia were adjusted. Prince Schwatzenberg was immediately dispatched to Paris, with a strong remonstrance on this violation of the treaty of Presburgh.

The hostility of France towards Austria, which has recently manifested itself on numerous occasions, was lately insultingly expressed towards the Imperial Minister Count Stutterheim. The Count on his return from Paris, whither he had been sent on a special mission stopped at Munich; but on the following day he received order from the Batavian Government for his immediate departure; and an adjutant of Gen. Berthier attended to see the order enforced. It was the general opinion in Holland, that the peace will be of short duration. France appears desirous to strike a blow, before the extensive military arrangements now carrying on, under the order of the Archduke Charles, can be organized; and it is certain, that the unceasing accumulation of Russian troops on the Austrian frontiers is the occasion of the most serious solicitude to Bonaparte.

There was a report on Saturday that General Mack had been convicted of high treason, and condemned to suffer the pain of death.

The trial of Lord Viscount Melville commences to morrow morning.

April 29.

The following extracts from our Hamburgh Correspondent's letter, will be found interesting:—

"HAMBURGH, APRIL 18.

"In the *Correspondenten* of this date is inserted an article, at the express request of the Prussian minister here, contradicting the report that his Swedish majesty had received a note from the Prussian Ministry, intimating a desire on the part of their sovereign that he would order his troops to evacuate the Hanoverian territories on this side of the Elbe. Notwithstanding this formal contradiction, the best informed persons here continue to assert, that a communication to the above effect has actually been made. In the mean time his Swedish majesty has given orders to Count De Lowenheim to defend to the last his positions in the Lauenbergh. The Count was joined a few days ago by a reinforcement of several battalions from Swedish Pomerania. On the 10th inst. he moved his head-quarters from Ratzeburgh to Buchen, which is still nearer the Elbe.

"Private letters from Berlin, of the 15th state, that the troops stationed under Count Kalkreuth, in Prussian Pomerania, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

"The Prussian troops are spreading themselves over every part of the Electorate of Hanover, on the other side of the Elbe. Within these few days, a party of them took possession of the celebrated University of Gottingen, where they immediately put seals on the presses belonging to the different Professorships. The names, arms, and mottos of the different Colleges are to be changed. In the matriculation registers and diplomas, every thing has been erased which bears any reference to the House of Hanover or the British sovereign.

"Two mails from London being still due and our merchants being uncertain whether their late purchases in England will ever reach them, many of them have found themselves under the necessity of withholding their acceptance, of bills drawn upon them by their English correspondents."

It is apprehended, not without foundation, that if the war continues, the Russians and English will blockade all the ports of Italy.

APRIL 21.—Letters have been received here which assert, that an English squadron of six sail of the line has passed the Sound, to cruize in the Baltic.

## *BY THE LAST MAILS.*

### *VIRGINIA.*

NORFOLK, MAY 19.

*The French Admiral Linois taken.*

SATURDAY arrived in Hampton Roads His Britannic Majesty's frigate Tarter, Captain Hawker, from Bermuda. Three days since boarded the American ship Hunter from Lisbon bound to Alexandria. On the 16th of April, in lat. 25, long. 33. the Hunter was boarded by His Britannic Majesty's brig Raven, from the squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren, then in sight, with the French ship Marengo, Admiral Linois, of 84 guns, and the frigate Belle Pool of 40 guns, captured by Sir John, on their passage from India for France, about the middle of March. The squadron consisted of 13 sail, including the two captured ships.

Linois was returning, laden with the spoils of a three years successful cruize. The Hunter went up the Bay yesterday.

### *NEW-YORK.*

NEW-YORK, MAY 20.

Capt. Champlin, of the ship Samuel Elam, from the Cape of Good-Hope, informs that the French frigate Valureuse, of 44 guns (one of 6 sail) came into Table-Bay a few days before he sailed, through mistake, and immediately struck to the British commodore; who, on hearing that 5 other frigates might be hourly expected, prepared to give them a warm reception.

Capt. C. also informs, that the Embargo continued on all vessels bound to the eastward. Three French prizes also arrived at the Cape, and were re-taken by the British.—The British frigate Narcissus, chaced the famous French privateer Napoleon ashore on Table-Bay, near the Cape, where she was lost.

May 27.

Capt. Bayne, of the Hunter, arrived at Alexandria from Lisbon, informs that in lat. 27 long. 83, 30, on the 13th of April, fell in with a British fleet of 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates, under the command of Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, who had in tow the French ship Marengo, of 84 guns, commanded by admiral Linois, and the Belle Pool of 36 guns, from India, prizes to the above mentioned fleet.

William Pinckney, Esq. Minister extraordinary to the Court of St. James's, sailed on Thursday last from Baltimore, in the ship Diana for Liverpool.

Capt. Whitby, of the British ship of war Leander, we are informed, was arrested on his arrival at Halifax, by Capt. Beresford, commanding officer of that station, in consequence of his exceptionable conduct while off Sandy-Hook.

A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Trinidad, to a gentleman of this city mentions, that the Jason frigate commanded by a son of Admiral Cochrane had just gone down to pay Miranda a visit who was said to be at anchor off Barcelona, in company with four armed ships and two brigs, under English colours.

*Miranda.*—Captain Griffin, arrived at Charleston on the 10th inst. in 14 days from St. Bartholomews says, the morning before he sailed, accounts were received from St. Kitts, that Miranda had landed his forces at Margaretta, and crossed over to Cumana, which place immediately surrendered:—That his flag was flying on every fort from Cumana to Laguira—and that he had obtained complete possession of the provinces of Cumana and Carracas, with little or no opposition. [It is about 24 hours sail from St. Kitts down to St. Bartholomews—and as the Spanish Main is considerably to the leeward of either of the above places, it is hardly probable that time enough had elapsed since we heard from Miranda; for him to have accomplished the above work. The news, however, may be true!]

May 28.

In our London papers, received by the ship Fanny, Capt. Taylor, it is said that the recreant General Mack, by whose misconduct the greatest part of Europe has become subject to the French Emperor, had been convicted of high treason.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at the Mississippi Territory, Washington county to his friend in Savannah.*

"Our country is in high spirits—all in arms—I have the honor to command a horse company in which there are about forty of the brave injured citizens of this country, who have suffered every thing from the hands of Spain. We only wait for orders to raise the hand of vengeance against their devoted heads. In Mobile they are making every preparation against our attack, but they cannot escape our vengeance."

The Captain of the schooner Paragon arrived at Alexandria on Saturday last, from Trinidad, informs that on the day he sailed, news was received there of the landing of Miranda on the Spanish Main, and his having been joined by a large proportion of the inhabitants, and was then on his way for the seat of government.

A letter from the town of Washington, Mississippi, dated the 8th of February, says, that a party of 500 Spanish horse had arrived to reinforce the post on this side the Sabine; that a severe engagement had taken place between them and Capt. Porter, and that the Spaniards had been routed."

# *NEWPORT,*

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1806.

By the arrival at this port, on Thursday last, of the sloop Halcyon, Capt. Cahoone, from New-York, we received papers of that city to the 28th inst. from which we have extracted the late and very important European intelligence, under the foreign head, in this day's Mercury.

On the 8th of April last, our Minister at London received from the British government a formal notification that the entrances of the Ems, the Weser, the Elbe and the Trave were blockaded; and that from that day, all vessels attempting to enter any of those rivers, in violation of such blockade, would be proceeded against as the law of nations in such cases directs.

The following observations and remarks on the situation, climate, etc. of the port of La Guayra and the city of Carraccas in Spanish South-America (furnished by a gentleman lately returned from a voyage to that country) cannot fail to interest every description of readers:—

*La Guayra* is the principal sea port of the province of Carracas and is situated on the foot of an extensive chain of lofty mountains, running immediately along the coast. It lays in 10, 37, lat. and in about 67, W. long. from the meridian of Greenwich. The high mountain that hangs almost over the town is called the saddle of Carracas, and is 9,230 Spanish feet high. It has been seen at the distance of 25 leagues at sea.

The thermometer is seldom as low as 75, and is generally from 80 to 85 throughout the year and especially in the summer months, when it is very calm.

The atmosphere is dry. Notwithstanding the heat that prevails, its inhabitants are remarkably healthy. Putrid and malignant fevers do not make their appearance here as frequently as in most of the West-India-Islands; and it is a circumstance worthy of particular notice, that that class of people who are devoted to the hardest labour and greatest expofures are wonderfully strong and robust. The town and its environs, contains about 12 000 inhabitants.

*City of Carracas.*—This is the capital and seat of government of the province of the same name, and is perhaps one of the finest situations in the world. It stands in a most delightful valley immediately over the high mountain, at the foot of which, La Guayra is situated, and is distant from that place probably not more than 10 leagues in a direct line South.—The road to it over the mountains is 5 leagues.—The elevation of this valley above the level of the sea is near 4000 feet. The climate is very even, mild and temperate, the thermometer seldom rising higher than 78 and never falls below 58 and 68. It it generally about 72, Fahrenheit.—The atmosphere is rather humid; its inhabitants enjoy exceeding good health.

There are several small rivers near the city where waters are found to be wholesome and very salutary for bathing. Nearly all the European tropical fruits and vegetables are produced here, and even Indian corn and wheat might be cultivated in sufficient quantities to supply its inhabitants, or even all the West-India Islands. One may wear a broadcloth cloak all the year round in this delightful valley without inconvenience, and it very properly is denominated the Montpellier of the new world. The city and its environs contains about 45,000 in-

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The U. S. frigate Essex, Capt. Rodgers, from the Mediterranean, has arrived in the Chesapeake.

The prospect of a war with Tunis is said to have disappeared; in consequence of which the Chesapeake frigate will not sail for the Mediterranean.

## Mr RANDOLPH's SPEECH.

We have this day given a third or fourth speech of Mr. Randolph, which we do without apology, as both the matter and manner of this gentleman's Philippics are in many respects interesting.

We hope this will be read by democrats, as well as federalists. It certainly contains sufficient acrimony of allusion to the latter, to shew that he has not altered his political theories. If the democrats ever believed that Mr. Randolph was a republican, they are challenged to bring any proof that he has altered his tenents. Then let this Republican be heard, when he speaks of the manner in which our public affairs are conducted. Is he not acquainted with his subject? Will it be said that John Randolph, the leader in the House of Representatives, since Mr. Jefferson came into office, is ignorant of the measures or of the motives of his party?

Mr. Randolph declares that with respect to those measures, he found "*to co-operate in them would be to destroy the national character.*" This might have been called mere invective; but the attentive reader will find in the course of the speech, a plain, and no doubt a faithful detail, of transactions, which the orator justly observes will "*fix a stain upon some men, high in the government and high in office, which all the waters in the ocean would not wash out!!*"

Such is the testimony of a man, of the first talents in the ranks of democracy, and of recently boasted integrity, against the conduct of our rulers. It is fraught with reason, as well as with his characteristic severity.—*Boston Repertory.*

☞ *In order to lay before our readers the very important European News, with which to day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much interesting domestic matter, some advertisements, &c. &c.*

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## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of NEWPORT, May 30.*

| ENTERED, | *From* |
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| Schooner Portsmouth, Chace, | Ditto |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Sloop Fame, Bliss, | New-York |
| Connecticut, Burdick, | Edenton |
| Huntress Earl, | New-York |

*State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.*

*In* GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *May Session, A. D.* 1806.

RESOLVED, That this General Assembly have seen, with much satisfaction, the Soldier-like appearance, good order, and discipline of the Newport Artillery, the Newport Guards, the Newport Independent Volunteers, and the third company of Militia of the town of Newport on the annual Election day; and highly approve of the military ardour of said companies, and of their respectful attention to this General Assembly.

*Resolved*, That the Brigadier-General of the first brigade be authorized and directed to audit, settle, and allow the accounts of the officers of said companies for powder used by said companies, in firing Salutes on the annual Election day; and that the amount of said accounts thus allowed, be paid to the said officers out of the General-Treasury. *A true Copy:*

*Witness*, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Just Received and for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, among others, the following new Publications, viz.*

DR. AIKIN's letters to a young lady on a course of English Poetry, 1 vol. 12mo.—A work of the highest reputation, and recommended to the perusal of every lady of taste and reading.

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Jay's Sermons, 1 vol 8vo.

Davies Sermons (5th edition) 3 vols. 8vo

The Poetical Works of Charles Churchill, with the life of the author and explanatory notes never before published, 3 vols. 12mo

The Poems of Ossian, translated by James Macpherson, Esq. (with elegant plates) 2 vols. 12mo

Debates and other proceedings of the Convention of Virginia, convened at Richmond on Monday the 2d day of June 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Constitution recommended by the Grand Federal Convention; to which is prefixed the Federal Constitution, 2d edition, 1 vol. 8vo

The Student's chemical Pocket Companion, by W. S. Jacobs, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo

De Lolme on the English Constitution, 1 vol. 8vo

Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, 1 vol. 8vo

Percival's Moral Tales, Fables, &c. 1 vol. 12mo

Elements of General Knowledge, introductory to useful books in the principal branches of Literature and Science, designed chiefly for the junior students in the Universities, and the higher classes in schools; by Henry Kett, B. D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, England, 2 vols. 12mo

English Nun; or the sorrows of Edward and Louisa; a new and interesting novel, 1 vol. 12mo

*Newport, May 30, 1806.*


## Pork, Corn, Cheese, and Molasses.

TWELVE Barrels mess Pork; 500 bushels Virginia Corn; 500 wt. first quality Cheese; 20 hogsheads best retailing Molasses, for sale by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
NO. 104, Thames-street.

*Newport, May 30, 1806.*

TAKEN UP, on the East side of the Island of Prudence, on the 23d of May, a SCOW.—The owner may have it again, proving property, and paying the expence of this advertisement, by applying to Mr. *Robert Stevens* of Newport.

EZEKIEL STURGIS.

*May 30, 1806*

## S. MALBONE,

*Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store No. 51, Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glass Ware (assorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Isle-of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Assortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec 13, 1805.*

## JUST RECEIVED,

*And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY,*

SCALES AND DIVIDERS, of the best kind, and Seamen's Quadrants, very cheap.

## MONITOR, *and* POETRY.

TO "*teach the young idea how to shoot,*" is not only an arduous, but a moſt important duty; and the teacher, the friend or the parent, are alike intereſted in its progreſs; and ſhould mutually aſſiſt each other, to "*bend the twig just as the tree should grow.*"—Were this uniſon of exertion more *faſhionable*, than it now is, ſociety would reap incalculable benefits;—for to increaſe KNOWLEDGE is to increaſe VIRTUE and HAPPINESS; as it fills the mind with correct and entertaining views, makes being pleaſant to us, adminiſters a perpetual ſeries of gratifications, gives eaſe to ſolitude, gracefulneſs to retirement, order and ſyſtem to buſineſs; and raiſes man from the brute, to the divine nature.

## ON THE SANDS.

THOU emblem of the YOUTHFUL breaſt!
Thoughts, fair or foul, may be impreſſed
On thy ſmooth face; but not like thee,
Can YOUTH'S once tainted mind be free,
Nor foul be fair with the next tide,—
The mind's pollution muſt abide:
Alas! if that pure ſhrine you ſtain,
Seas cannot waſh it white again;
Guardians of YOUTH, then, O take care!
Th' impreſſions that ye give, be FAIR.

## LAW BOOKS.

*Just Received, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, the following Law-Books, viz.*

PART 1ſt of the 1ſt vol. of the new ſeries of New-York Term Reports, by William Johnſon, Eſq. the preſent Reporter to that State.

The 5th vol. of Eaſt's Reports, American edition.

Buller's Niſius Prius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saunders's Reports, 3 vols. 8vo.
Foublanque on Equity, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bacon's abridgment 7 vols. 8vo.
Graydon's Digeſt 1 vol. 8vo.
New-York Term Reports, 2 vols. 8vo.
New-York Caſes in Error, 1 vol. 8vo.
Marſhall on Inſurance, 1 vol. 8vo.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, with Chriſtian's Notes of reference to the laws of the United States, 4 vols. 8vo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
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The above, with every other Book, for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed at any Book-Store in America.

☞ LAW BOOKS of every kind (both Engliſh and American) procured at the ſhorteſt notice, and upon as good terms, as at any Book-Store in America.

*Newport, May 16, 1806.*

## SAMUEL & JOHUA LOPEZ,

*Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handsome and well-chosen Assortment of fresh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,*

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours. &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton and for ſale as above one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

*Newport, January 10, 1806.*

THE Creditors of *John Trevett*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Cabinet-maker, are notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the ſecond Monday of June next, if they think fit, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the inſolvent act, made and paſſed June 1756, ſhould not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

*Newport, May 14, 1806.*

## PALMER & COE.

*CABINET-MAKERS, No. 18 Long-Wharf,*

Reſpectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture of the neweſt faſhions, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, and ſolicit a continuance of their favours

*Newport, March 27, 1806.*

## GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

*On the most reasonable Terms.*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and fine Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl Aſh by retail.—Alſo Mythic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

## *New Importation of* VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf,

*A new and extensive Assortment of CHOICE BOOKS, chiefly of the Best and latest London editions; among which are many new, valuable and elegant Works.*

*The following are a few of them, viz.*

LORD Bacon's Works, 10 vols. 8vo calf gilt, extra.
Burke's Works, 8 vols. calf, gilt.
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Burns's Works, complete, 5 vols. 12mo.
Hume's Hiſtory of England, and continuation by Smollet, 13 vols. 8vo
Bolingbroke's Works, 5 vols. 8vo
Boſwell's Life of Dr. Samuel Johnſon, comprehending an account of his ſtudies and numerous works; the whole exhibiting a view of literature and literary men in Great-Britain, for near half a century, during which he flouriſhed, 3 vols. 8vo
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The complete Works of Robertſon, comprehending his hiſtory of America, hiſtory of Scotland, hiſtory of India, and his hiſtory of the reign of the Emperor Charles V. with the author's laſt emendations and additions; to which is prefixed an account of the life and writings of theauthor, by Dugald Stewart, F. R. S.—13 vols. 8vo London 1804.
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Hoole's Rinaldo, 1 vol. 8vo
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Kaimes's Elements of Criticiſm, 2 vols. 8vo
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Rural Recreations, or the Gardener's Inſtructor; exhibiting in a clear and perſpicuous manner, all the operations neceſſary in the Kitchen, Flower, and Fruit-Garden, &c. &c. for every month in the year, with a treatiſe on the management of Bees. To which is ſubjoined a complete catalogue of uſeful and ornamental trees, ſhrubs and plants. With their varieties and parts uſed for medicinal and culinary purpoſes; by a ſociety of practical Gardeners—with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Rural Recreations, or modern Farmer's Calendar, and monthly Inſtructor; exhibiting under a comprehenſive form, all the operations neceſſary on a Farm, for every month in the year; as well as all the recent improvements in Agriculture and rural Economy; by a Farmer; illuſtrated with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo
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Moore's Fables for the Female Sex, embelliſhed with elegant engravings, 1 vol 12mo
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The Life of Bonaparte, in which the attrocious deeds which he has perpetrated, in order to attain his preſent elevated ſtation are faithfully recorded—by L. Sarratt, 1 vol 12mo
Fielding's Memoirs of Socrates, 1 vol. 8vo.
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Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful 1 vol.
Aſhley's Zenophon, 1 vol 8vo
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Leland's Demoſthenes, 2 vols
Pataii's Quintilian, 2 vols
Fawke's Apollonius Rhodius, 1 vol
Glover's Leonidas, *with elegant plates*, 2 vols 8vo
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Heron's Junius, with elegant plates, 2 vols. 8vo.
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Potter's Eſchylus, 2 vols.
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Murphy's Tacitus 4 vols.
Beloe's Aulus Gellius, 3 vols
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Melmoth's Cicero's Letters, 3 vols vo
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo
Middleton's Life of Cicero, 3 vols 8vo
Gifford's Juvenal, 3 vols

And a great variety of other new and valuable Works, the whole of which will be ſold as cheap as at any Book-Store in America.

Newport, May 2, 1806.

## CHRISTOPHER RHODES

HAS FOR SALE,

*No. 104, Thames-street, directly opposite the store formerly occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, at Wholesale and Retail,*

JAMAICA RUM
Windward-Iſland do.
Holland Gin. Brandy
Sherry and Malaga WINES
Beſt Retailing Molaſſes
Loaf, Lump, and Brown, Sugars
Coffee, Superfine Flour
Snuff, Soap
Rice by the caſk.

*Newport May 9, 1806.*

## FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot of Land, ſituated in Broad-ſtreet, No. 75, containing about 56 feet on Broad-ſtreet, and 44 feet on Tanner-ſtreet.—Alſo a Stable and Lot, 24 by 16 feet, in good repair.—For terms apply to

JONATHAN WILLSON, jun.

*Newport, May 9, 1806.*

## JOSIAH C SHAW,

*Informs the Public in general, and his Friends in particular,*

THAT he has opened an Office, No. 155, Thames-ſtreet, where he will be happy to tranſact buſineſs in the line of his profeſſion.—Particular attention will be paid to Conveyancing, in all its various branches, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, May 9, 1806.*

## For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE BRIG GERMAN PEGGY, burthen One hundred and ſeven Tons; in good order, and ready to take a cargo on board.—Apply to Stephen T. Northam, at his ſtore on Mr. William Langley's Wharf.—Who has for ſale St. Croix's Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel; Havanna Sugar by the box; good retailing Molaſſes, and New-England Rum by the hogſhead; North-Carolina Hams and Bacon; Corn, Tar; Turpentine and Roſin; and 12,000 firſt quality of white-oak hogſhead Staves and Heading. *Newport, May 16, 1806.*

## WILLIAM MOORE, jun.

*Respectfully informs the Public,*

HE has taken his Brother, HENRY MOORE, into Co-Parrtnerſhip with him.—The buſineſs will in future be conducted by them, under the firm of WM. & H. MOORE.—They have juſt opened for Sale, at ſtore NO. 99, Thames-ſtreet, a large and valuable aſſortment of Engliſh, India, Scotch and French ſtaple and Fancy GOODS.—Alſo at ſtore NO. 5, Market-ſquare, a great variety of Groceries, ſhip Chandlery, Glaſs, Crockery and Hard-Ware.—All which are now offered, Wholeſale and Retail, at ſuch reduced prices, that they flatter themſelves will be to the entire ſatisfaction of all, who will pleaſe to honor them with their commands; and every favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's obedient ſervant,s

WM. and H. MOORE.

*Newport, May 16. 1806.*

## FOR SALE,

THE BRIG FACTOR; burthen One hundred and ſix Tons; twelve months old; now lying at *Giles's* Wharf.—For terms apply to

EBENEZER P. SHEARMAN,
CHARLES GYLES.

*Newport, May 16, 1806.*

## Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE Co-partnerſhip of Roberts & Spooner, will diſſolve, by mutual conſent, on the 20th inſtant. Every perſon indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt them, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment.

The buſineſs, after the 20th, will be carried on by Mr. Roberts, who will conſtantly keep on hand, a general aſſortment of GROCERIES, by wholeſale and retail.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
JOHN SPOONER,

*Newport, May 16, 1806.*

## To be SOLD, or to LET,

*And possession given immediately,*

THE three-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Waſhington-Square, owned by the ſubſcriber.—For further particulars and terms apply to JOHN WOOD.

*Newport, May 16, 1806.*

## FOR SALE,

A SCOW, about 30 feet long, and 9 in width.—For terms, &c. apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

*Newport, April 24, 1806.*

## ALBERT W. GARDINER,

No. 108, Thames-Street,

*Has just received an extensive assortment of*

## Staple and Fancy Goods:

AMONG WHICH ARE

AN elegant aſſortment of lateſt faſhion ſuperfine and common Calicoes
Chintzes and Copper-plates
A large aſſortment of India Cottons and Iriſh Linens
Scotch and India Book-Muſlins
Pequet, Leno, and Carronade Muſlins, figured and plain
Rich laced and tambboured Muſlins
Japan Ditto
Checked and plain Muſlins
Ladies rich and common Veils
Laced and figured Handkerchiefs
Habit Do.
Figured Cap-Patterns
Lace Trimmings
Lace Net Muſlins
Laced, figured, and plain Crapes, all colours
Figured Satins and Sarcenets
Rich ground Trimmings
Silk Gloves and Mitts
Ladies Armlets
Silver, cotton, and ſilk Cords, Buttons, &c.
Velvet Bindings
Elegant Necklaces
Plain and ornamented Combs
Rich and common Fans
Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Silk Shawls
Lace Cambricks
Do. tamboured Muſlin Do.
Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs
Common and ſuperfine Dimity
6-4 cambrick Dimity
4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambricks figured
Checked and hair-corded Cambricks
Black Sattins
Florence Luteſtrings
An elegant aſſortment of cotton, ſilk and thread Laces
Ladies and Gentlemen's cotton and ſilk Hoſe
Silk and cotton Umbrellas
An aſſortment of ladies Paraſols
Black and coloured Cambricks
Cotton Ginghams
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Veſtings
An elegant aſſortment of Kid Shoes, very low.

*Also, Newest-Fashion London*

## Dreſs Hats and Bonnets;

CONSISTING OF

A few elegant white Imperial Chip Hats
Few do. figured Crape Dreſs Bonnets
Do. Engliſh Walking Bonnets
Do. elegant Primroſe Bonnets, with wreaths
Do. Gipſey Willow Bonnets
Large Engliſh Cane and Willow Hats
Willow and figured Satin French Bonnets.

An elegant Aſſortment of

*Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, &c.*

Elegant Gilt PLUMES; White ſilk Buffoons; Shoe Roſſetts; Neweſt-faſhioned WIGS and FRESETTS.

*Newport, May 16 1806.*

*A NEW STORE.*

## SALLY M. SMITH & CO.

*Respectfully informs the Public,*

THAT they have opened a new and faſhionable aſſortment of Engliſh, India, and French GOODS—in the ſtore lately improved by Mr. *Stephen T. Northam*, NO. 102, Thames-ſtreet.—The Goods were purchaſed for caſh, and will be ſold at a very ſmall advance—They flatter themſelves that the prices and qualities of their Goods, together with the attendance given, will excite public attention, and merit their favours.

*Newport, May 16, 1806.*

## NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company, having determined to proceed immediately in the execution of ſaid work; all perſons willing to engage in ſaid undertaking, either as labourers, or in freighting ſtone, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Newport, who is ready to contract with them for the ſame.

D. LYMAN, *Superintendant.*

*Newport, May 16, 1806.*

## BOWEN & ENNIS

*Offer for Sale,*

*At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,*

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland Rum, by the hogſhead or barrel
Molaſſes by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogſhead, barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare bars
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the caſk
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-caſk
Cabooſes, Anchors, Aſh Oars, Roſin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogſhead Staves
About 700 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and
A ſmall aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, and Groceries, at retail, as uſual.

*Newport, May 9, 1806.*

## JAMES HAMMOND

Has for Sale,

*At the Store lately occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, Wholesale and Retail,*

JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4th-proof
French and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Geneva
Havanna and brown Sugars
Loaf and Baſtard do.
Sherry Wine, New-York Soap
Excellent Retailing Molaſſes
Souchong Tea, Pepper, Muſtard, Ginger
French and Spaniſh Float Indigo
Superfine Flour, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the late firm of *Rhodes & Hammond*, will pleaſe to call at the ſtore of James Hammond for the ſettlement of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid firm, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement as above.

*Newport, May 9, 1806.*

## MONITOR, *and* POETRY.

TO "*teach the young idea how to shoot,*" is not only an arduous, but a moſt important duty; and the teacher, the friend or the parent, are alike intereſted in its progreſs; and ſhould mutually aſſiſt each other, to "*bend the twig juſt as the tree ſhould grow.*"—Were this uniſon of exertion more *faſhionable*, than it now is, ſociety would reap incalculable benefits;—for to increaſe KNOWLEDGE is to increaſe VIRTUE and HAPPINESS; as it fills the mind with correct and entertaining views, makes being pleaſant to us, adminiſters a perpetual ſeries of gratifications, gives eaſe to ſolitude, gracefulneſs to retirement, order and ſyſtem to buſineſs; and raiſes man from the brute, to the divine nature.

### ON THE SANDS.

THOU emblem of the YOUTHFUL breaſt!
Thoughts, fair or foul, may be impreſſed
On thy ſmooth face; but not like thee,
Can YOUTH's once tainted mind be free,
Nor foul be fair with the next tide,—
The mind's pollution muſt abide:
Alas! if that pure ſhrine you ſtain,
Seas cannot waſh it white again;
Guardians of YOUTH, then, O take care!
Th' impreſſions that ye give, be FAIR.

## LAW BOOKS.

*Juſt Received, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, the following Law-Books, viz.*

PART 1ſt of the 1ſt vol. of the new ſeries of New-York Term Reports, by William Johnſon, Eſq. the preſent Reporter to that State.

The 5th vol. of Eaſt's Reports, American edition.

Buller's Niſius Prius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Saunders's Reports, 3 vols. 8vo.
Fonblanque on Equity, 2 vols. 8vo.
Bacon's abridgment 7 vols. 8vo.
Graydon's Digeſt 1 vol. 8vo.
New-York Term Reports, 2 vols. 8vo.
New-York Caſes in Error, 1 vol. 8vo.
Marſhall on Inſurance, 1 vol. 8vo.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8 vo.
Blackſtone's Commentaries, with Chriſtian's Notes of reference to the laws of the United States, 4 vols. 8vo.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Barlamaqui on Law, 1 vol. 8vo.
Robinſon's Admiralty Reports, 4 vols. 8vo.

The above, with every other Book, for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, will be ſold as cheap as can be purchaſed at any Book-Store in America.

☞ LAW BOOKS of every kind (both Engliſh and American) procured at the ſhorteſt notice, and upon as good terms, as at any Book-Store in America.

*Newport, May* 16, 1806.

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*Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,*

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ferges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours. &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton and for ſale as above one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.

*Newport, January* 10, 1806.

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THE Creditors of *John Trevett*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Cabinet-maker, are notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport on the ſecond Monday of June next, if they think fit, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of the inſolvent act, made and paſſed June 1756, ſhould not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Lep. Sec'ry.*

*Newport, May* 14, 1806.

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PALMER & COE.

*CABINET-MAKERS, No.* 18 *Long-Wharf,*

Reſpectfully inform their friends and the public,

THAT they have on Hand, a variety of Cabinet-Furniture o the neweſt faſhions, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.—They return their grateful acknowledgments to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, and ſolicit a continuance of their favours

*Newport, March* 27, 1806.

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GODFREY WENWOOD

*HAS FOR SALE,*

*On the moſt reaſonable Terms.*

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſhes by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

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## *New Importation of* VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED,

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*The following are a few of them, viz.*

LORD Bacon's Works, 10 vols. 8vo calf gilt, extra.
Burke's Works, 8 vols. calf, gilt.
Addiſon's Works, 6 vols. 8vo, calf, gilt.
Goldſmith's Works, 4 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt.
Chatterton's Works, with his Life, by Dr. Gregory 3 vols. 8vo calf, gilt.—Chatterton is deemed to have been the greateſt genius of his age, and the moſt extraordinary character that ever exiſted in any age or country.
The Works of the Poets of Great-Britain and Ireland, with prefaces, biographical and critical—By Dr. Samuel Johnſon, in 8 vols. royal 8vo.
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JAMAICA RUM
Windward-Iſland do.
Holland Gin. Brandy
Sherry and Malaga WINES
Beſt Retailing Molaſſes
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars
Coffee, Superfine Flour
Snuff, Soap
Rice by the caſk.

*Newport May* 9, 1806.

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THAT he has opened an Office, No. 155, Thames-ſtreet, where he will be happy to tranſact buſineſs in the line of his profeſſion.—Particular attention will be paid to Conveyancing, in all its various branches, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

*Newport, May* 9, 1806.

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For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE BRIG GERMAN PEGGY, burthen One hundred and ſeven Tons; in good order, and ready to take a cargo on board.—Apply to Stephen T. Northam, at his ſtore on Mr. William Langley's Wharf.—Who has for ſale St. Croix's Sugar by the hogſhead or barrel; Havanna Sugar by the box; good retailing Molaſſes, and New-England Rum by the hogſhead; North-Carolina Hams and Bacon; Corn, Tar; Turpentine and Roſin; and 12,000 firſt quality of white-oak hogſhead Staves and Heading. *Newport, May* 16 1806.

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*Reſpectfully informs the Public,*

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WM. and H. MOORE.

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THE Co-partnerſhip of Roberts & Spooner, will diſſolve, by mutual conſent, on the 20th inſtant. Every perſon indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt them, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment.

The buſineſs, after the 20th, will be carried on by Mr. Roberts, who will conſtantly keep on hand, a general aſſortment of GROCERIES, by wholeſale and retail.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
JOHN SPOONER,

*Newport, May* 16, 1806.

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To be SOLD, or to LET,

*And poſſeſſion given immediately,*

THE three-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Waſhington-Square, owned by the ſubſcriber.—For further particulars and terms apply to JOHN WOOD.

*Newport, May* 16, 1806.

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FOR SALE,

A SCOW, about 30 feet long, and 9 in width.—For terms, &c. apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHN.

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ALBERT W. GARDINER,

No. 108, Thames-Street,

*Has juſt received an extenſive aſſortment of*

## Staple and Fancy Goods:

AMONG WHICH ARE

AN elegant aſſortment of lateſt faſhion ſuperfine and common Calicoes
Chintzes and Copperplates
A large aſſortment of India Cottons and Iriſh Linens
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Rich laced and tambboured Muſlins
Japan Ditto
Checked and plain Muſlins
Ladies rich and common Veils
Laced and figured Handkerchiefs
Habit Do.
Figured Cap-Patterns
Lace Trimmings
Lace Net Muſlins
Laced, figured, and plain Crapes, all colours
Figured Satins and Sarcenets
Rich ground Trimmings
Silk Gloves and Mitts
Ladies Armlets
Silver, cotton, and ſilk Cords, Buttons, &c.
Velvet Bindings
Elegant Necklaces
Plain and ornamented Combs
Rich and common Fans
Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Silk Shawls
Lace Cambricks
Do. tamboured Muſlin Do.
Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs
Common and ſuperfine Dimity
6-4 cambrick Dimity
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Florence Luteſtrings
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Silk and cotton Umbrellas
An aſſortment of ladies Paraſols
Black and coloured Cambricks
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Yellow and blue Nankeens
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An elegant aſſortment of Kid Shoes, very low.

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A few elegant white Imperial Chip Hats
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Large Engliſh Cane and Willow Hats
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An elegant Aſſortment of

*Artificial Flowers, Wreaths, &c.*

Elegant Gilt PLUMES; White ſilk Buffoons; Shoe Roſſetts; Neweſt-faſhioned WIGS and FRESETTS.

*Newport, May* 16 1806.

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SALLY M. SMITH & CO.

*Reſpectfully informs the Public,*

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*Newport, May* 16, 1806.

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NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company, having determined to proceed immediately in the execution of ſaid work; all perſons willing to engage in ſaid undertaking, either as labourers, or in freighting ſtone, are requeſted to call on the ſubſcriber, at his houſe in Newport, who is ready to contract with them for the ſame.

D. LYMAN, *Superintendant.*

*Newport, May* 16, 1806.

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BOWEN & ENNIS

*Offer for Sale,*

*At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,*

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland Rum, by the hogſhead or barrel
Molaſſes by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogſhead, barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare bars
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the caſk
Madeira Wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-caſk
Caboofes, Anchors, Aſh Oars, Roſin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogſhead Staves
About 700 buſhels Bonaviſta Salt, and
A ſmall aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, and Groceries, at retail, as uſual.

*Newport, May* 9, 1806.

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JAMES HAMMOND

Has for Sale,

*At the Store lately occupied by Rhodes and Hammond, Wholeſale and Retail,*

JAMAICA SPIRITS, 4th-proof
French and Barcelona Brandy
Holland Geneva
Havanna and brown Sugars
Loaf and Baſtard do.
Sherry Wine, New-York Soap
Excellent Retailing Molaſſes
Souchong Tea, Pepper, Muſtard, Ginger
French and Spaniſh Float Indigo
Superfine Flour, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to the late firm of *Rhodes & Hammond*, will pleaſe to call at the ſtore of James Hammond for the ſettlement of the ſame; and thoſe who have demands on the ſaid firm, to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement as above.

*Newport, May* 9, 1806.